FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR VIETNAM

AU291314 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Tirana, January 29 (ATA) -- A trade government delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by the Minister of Internal Trade Osman Murati, left for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, yesterday.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the Minister of Finance Niko Gjyzari, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, the vice-minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Hoang Quoc Tinh.

SCIENCE, ACADEMY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR AUSTRIA

AU291312 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Tirana, January 29 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of Austria, a delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania, headed by its president, Prof. Aleks Buda, left for Vienna yesterday.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by the vice-president of the Academy of Sciences, Prof. Hekuran Mara and other comrades.

BOOK OF HOXHA'S 1982-83 SPEECHES REFERS TO SHEHU

AU292026 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha's book entitled "Reports and Speeches 1982-83" has come off the presses and has been put into circulation. Most of the material in this volume is published for the first time. The major materials include: "A Synoptic Tableau on the Activity of the Agent Mehmet Shehu"; the closing speech at the Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum, entitled "The Party Has Always Been the Organized Force That Has Saved the Country and Socialism and Has Caused All External and Internal Enemies To Fail"; discussions in the Politburo, including "The Studies on the Seventh 5-Year Plan Must Serve Its Main Objective," "The Continued Development of Social Production," and so forth; discussions at the AWP Central Committee Secretariat, including "Discipline in the Army Must Be an Integral Part of Our People's Military Art"; talks during daily meetings of the secretaries of the AWP Central Committee, and so forth. The volume contains an index.

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL ON EFFORTS TO HALT DRUG TRAFFIC

AU292046 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jan 85 pp 1-2

[Test] The majority of passengers, vehicles, and goods traveling from Western Europe to the Middle East, and vice-versa, pass through Bulgaria. Unfortunately, there are also people with criminal intentions, or to put it more precisely -- drug smugglers -- trying to pass through our country's territory. How is the struggle against illegal drug traffic waged? This was the subject of an interview with Nikolay Nikolov, chief director of customs and customs control, by Dragomir Penchovski, a member of our editorial board. It reads as follows:

[Penchovski] Can you tell us when Bulgaria became a member of the UN organization for the struggle against illegal drug traffic, and can you describe our country's participation in this organization?

[Nikolov] In accordance with the commitments assumed, stemming from the principles of the UN Charter, and as a signatory of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and of the Convention on Psychotropic Drugs of 1971, as an active member of the World Customs Organization and the Customs Cooperation Council, Bulgaria and its organs are devoting their greatest efforts to stopping the illegal drug traffic. Our successes achieved in this area are considerable. In 18 years since the day the first narcotics were discovered at our border, we have so far thwarted 1,000 attempts at illegal drug trafficking, involving drugs amounting to a total of 30,000 kilograms. This impressive figure is a considerable achievement by which we have contributed to the limitation of drug addiction in the Western countries.

[Penchovski] How can you describe international cooperation with Bulgaria's participation in the struggle to stop illegal drug traffic?

[Nikolov] Naturally, an efficient struggle against illegal drug traffic cannot be successfully waged by one country alone. The problem is undoubtedly an international one. The fact that one of the most important UN commissions is forcefully dealing with drugs demonstrates the impact and the scope of this problem. I am talking about the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs, of which Bulgaria is a member. Along with out efforts to stop drug traffic through our country, we have devoted great efforts to a further, closer alliance of customs services on an international scale in the struggle against illegal drug traffic, and hence to the intensification and expansion of this international cooperation. It is a well-known fact that Bulgaria was the initiator, organizer, and host to the first and second international customs officials' conferences titled "For Cooperation and Struggle Against Illegal Drug Traffic," held in Varna in 1978 and 1980. Our country also hosted the first international seminar on questions of illegal drug traffic, held in 1983, also in Varna. There is even more to add to this subject: A special committee on the struggle against illegal drug traffic was established in 1983 within the framework of the World Customs Organization, with its headquarters in Brussels.

[Penchovski] How is our country reporting to the United Nations about cases of illegal drug trafficking which have been discovered by our customs authorities, and how are these authorities dealing with the aforementioned drugs?

[Nikolov] Whenever a case of illegal drug traffic is discovered at our border, the drugs are confiscated and immediately handed over to a special service at the Ministry of National Health, where they are preserved as long as the sentences against the criminals have not been enforced.

The violators are subjected to the Public Prosecutor's Office. Following a trial, they are sentenced to prison terms and the incriminating goods are confiscated along with any motor vehicle, involved in the case. The drugs are destroyed in the presence of a special interdepartmental commission, appointed by the minister of national health, while all conditions envisaged by our national legislation and by international conventions are observed. Our country reports to the UN Drug Department and to the International Drug Supervisory Board on all cases of drugs seized by our authorities, and also reports on the sentences pronounced in such cases, and on all issues pertaining to the problem of drugs.

DYULGEROV COMMENTS ON PRAGUE TU DISCUSSIONS

AU291902 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jan 85 p 6

[Text] The delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, headed by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate memger of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council, returned from Prague last night. The delegation participated in the joint session of the Secretariats of the CSSR and Bulgarian Trade Union Central Councils.

Petur Dyulgerov spoke to representatives of the press and Bulgarian radio on his return, and stated: "This is the first meeting of this kind with the leadership of the CSSR trade unions. The basic reason for holding it was our joint conviction that it is necessary to increase the trade union contribution to the implementation of the agreements between our two countries, as well as between our two parties' Central Committees. Actually, this determined the meaning of our talks. Their chief subject was the participation of trade union organizations in the implementation of the parties' economic strategy, in the further development of bilateral relations, and in the economic and scientific-technical progress sectors.

"Our meeting proceeded in a very businesslike, constructive spirit with a strong emphasis on the efforts to seek more efficient forms of cooperation between our trade union organizations. We signed a comprehensive protocol which maps out our goals. We are returning from fraternal Czechoslovakia very satisfied with the results of the visit, and we think that this visit even more clearly revealed the great opportunities for the increasing development of our bilateral cooperation."

Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, was also present at the airport to greet the Bulgarian trade union delegation.

FILIPOV LEAVES ZAMBIA, EN ROUTE TO LIBYA

AU300947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] On 30 January Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who made an official and friendly visit in Zambia, departed for Libya. At the international airport near Lusaka he was seen off by Nalumino Mundia, Zambian premier, and other officials.

During their talks in Lusaka the two premiers noted with satisfaction that relations between Bulgaria and Zambia are developing favorably, and expressed the opinion that the two countries' manifold cooperation must strengthen and expand.

HEALTH CARE DISCUSSED WITH NETHERLANDS OFFICIAL

AU3018i0 Sofia BTA in English 1640 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 30 (BTA) -- The talks between the Dutch health delegation led by Mr Joop van der Reijden, state secretary for welfare, health care and culture, and a Bulgarian delegation led by Mr Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health, ended here today.

In the course of five days there were discussed the possibilities for establishing contacts and it was emphasized that the resolving of the problems in health care determined by the development of techno-scientific progress can become an issue of mutual cooperation.

The Dutch guests were received by Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. They had meetings with the boards of the Medical Academy, the Bulgarian Olympic Committee, the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sport and the Bulgarian Association for Tourism and Recreation. Questions pertaining to the 1992 Olympic Games were also discussed.

On completion of the talks Mr Reiden said: "So far we did not have contacts in health care with Bulgaria, but our meetings here were fruitful and will be of great importance for the development of our future contacts.

We are leaving Bulgaria with very good impressions. The document discussed will make our modest contribution to consolidating peace and friendship, to developing our bilateral cooperation."

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING PROTOCOL ADOPTED WITH IRAN

AU301634 Sofia BTA in English 1138 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 30 (BTA) -- Visiting Bulgaria was an Iranian delegation led by Eng. Behzad Nabavi, minister for heavy industry. They were received by Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Mr Ognyan Doynov, minister of mechanical engineering, by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, by Mr Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport, and by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade.

During their talks they have a positive assessment to the promotion of economic and techno-scientific contacts between the two countries. The delegation visited a number of mechanical engineering enterprises. A protocol was adopted on the expansion of bilateral cooperation in mechanical engineering.

ROHLICEK RECEIVES SOVIET FORCES CHIEF YERMAKOV

LD302154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Deputy Federal Premier Rudolf Rohlicek received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today Lieutenant General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia. They discussed issues of mutual cooperation between the Central Group of Soviet Forces and Czechoslovak bodies and organizations. The reception was attended by General Karel, Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense.

LER DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBAN TRIP

LD310047 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Leopold Ler, Czechoslovak finance minister, returned today from its working visit to Havana. An intergovernmental agreement on (?noncommercial payments) was signed and further issues on financing and management were discussed with Francisco Garcia Valls, chairman of the Cuban State Committee for Finance.

PRESS REPORT ISSUED ON CSSR-BULGARIAN TU TALKS

AU291848 Prague PRACE in Czech 26 Jan 85 p 1

["Press Report From the Joint Deliberations of the Secretariats of the Central Trade Union Council (URO) and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions: Successful Cooperation"]

[Text] The first joint deliberations of the Secretariats of the Central Trade Union Councils of the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria took place on 24-25 January 1985 in Prague. The deliberations were chaired by Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and URO chairman, and by Petur Dyulgerov, Politburo candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions.

The deliberations were aimed at further deepening and improving bilateral trade union cooperation and at enhancing its efficiency. Proceeding from the working protocol adopted at the CEMA summit conference on economic issues in Moscow, and from the working protocol adopted in December 1984 in Moscow by representatives of the socialist countries' trade union federations, the Secretariats of URO and of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions also dealt with the trade unions' share in development of the two countries' economies.

In the course of their deliberations, the Secretariats of the Central Trade Union Councils of the two countries informed themselves about the topical tasks of trade union organizations in the present period, about the new aspects of trade union activity, and about the results achieved in fulfilling the conclusions of party and trade union congresses. A broad and in-depth discussion dealt in particular with the trade unions' role in the improved system of economic management and in the development of relations and forms of cooperation of the trade union and economic bodies in satisifying the working people's social needs. Specialized talks also took place between the members of the Secretariats of URO and the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions on specific issues concerning the individual spheres of trade union activity.

In assessing the cooperation between trade union bodies and organizations in the two countries it was unanimously stated that the friendly relations between the working people and trade unions of the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are constantly developing and deepening.

These relations are also contributing to successful fulfillment of national economy tasks, as well as of the tasks following from the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration.

The Secretariats of URO and of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions expressed the firm resolve of the working people and trade unions of the two countries to participate most actively in the fight to remove the danger of a nuclear war and consolidate peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The Secretariats of the trade union federations of the two countries adopted a joint protocol which specifies cooperation in developing the working peoples' creative initiative, in carrying out the new phase of socialist economic integration, and in drawing the two countries closer to each other in all spheres of sociopolitical and economic life.

It was stated that the joint deliberations of the Secretariats, which represent one of the new forms of cooperation, are useful and beneficial, and bilateral interest was emphasized in their regular continuation in the future.

The deliberations of the Secretariats of the Central Trade Union Councils of the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria took place in a frank, comradely, and full working atmosphere and were characterized by a concurrence of opinions on all issues under discussion.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH USSR'S GROMYKO

For a report on the meeting in Moscow between Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, and CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek, see the Eastern Europe section of the 31 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

WEINBERGER, GROMYKO APPROACH TO TALKS CONTRASTED

LD310056 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Next week, listeners, the debate on the arms budget for the new U.S. fiscal year begins in Congress in Washington. A speech by Defense Secretary Weinberger, in which he commented on questions relating to the U.S. security and arms policy, sounds an ominous note. Horst Kaeubler comments:

[Kaeubler] One hears from Washington that nothing is more desirable than specific results emerging at long last from the negotiations in Geneva. But what preparations are being made in the U.S. capital to ensure that Geneva will not turn out to be a wasted opportunity? U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger appeared this week on Cable News Television. What is really a prerogative of the President to hold national addresses on security and arms policy was this time handled by the Pentagon boss on his own. Weinberger was countering the critics, who are on the increase in the United States and who are warning that the enormous arms expenditures are further increasing America's worryisome federal deficit and endangering the country's future. One should not look at percentages but at the Soviet threat, the American defense secretary said. He proposed a budget which in the prelude to the Geneva negotiations certainly makes you wonder: $313.7 billion arms expenditures for the new fiscal year, a 7.3 percent increase in military spending, in a word the highest arms budget in U.S. peace time history.

Very strange indeed are the thought processes of Mr Weinberger if he can think of nothing except hiding behind an empty verbal threat. Did Andrey Gromyko, when he mapped out the problems of the forthcoming Soviet-American dialogue in Geneva on television recently, threaten America? Did not the Soviet foreign minister put forward very detailed considerations as to how the tensions in Soviet-American relations could be removed, new trust created between Moscow and Washington, and how one could quickly reach tangible results unlike the case of the SALT II treaty which was negotiated for 7 years and then not even ratified by the U.S. Senate? Would it not lead to real breakthroughs in negotiating results if it was now agreed to freeze nuclear weapon production, to renounce the first use of nuclear arms, to abstain from the use of force, proposals made by the Soviet Union yesterday at the Stockholm conference? But Mr Weinberger is demanding adherence to the arms programs, whether there are negotiations or not, he says.

The joint Soviet-American statement in Geneva calls not for new weapons but for the renunciation of star wars weapons and a reduction of nuclear weapon potentials. Would it not at this stage, with new negotiations beginning in the middle of March, be better to demonstrate restraint, to send signals, to create a better climate for the coming negotiations? President Reagan has officially welcomed what was agreed at the start of year by Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz in Geneva. But does not that also mean bringing to heel Secretary Weinberger, who is demanding a record breaking arms budget?

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND WRITES ON CITIZENSHIP QUESTION

LD303151 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0256 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jan (ADN) -- "For reasons which need not be examined here, the question is asked in official and unofficial circles in the FRG, particularly when confronted with international law, that the GDR should say what it understands by the respect of citizenship," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes today in a detailed documentation on the topic of citizenship.

"A strange question, if one takes into consideration that the creation of a state also entails the creation of citizenship, irrespective of the nationality which the individual may hold. Basically, as regards the question of citizenship in connection with the development of relations with the GDR, there is no state, apart from the FRG, which questions this fact which is based on international law. There is no state without citizens. A world renowned and respected statesman such as former Austrian Chancellor Kreisky once put it: Austria would not be able to say that the GDR was a state without citizens."

"When the Basic Treaty was concluded," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes further, "agreement on this simple truth could not be achieved, because the FRG, in opposition to international law, was not yet ready to recognize GDR citizenship. This did not, however, release it from the obligation to recognize the citizenship and to respect it without reservation.

Twelve years have passed since the signing of the Basic Treaty. In the meantime millions of visitors from the FRG have been able to see for themselves not only that the GDR exists, but that there are also GDR citizens. Even two federal chancellors, as well as other leading persons, have on occasion taken account of this in addresses to GDR citizens. It is therefore time that the Federal Government says goodbye to its alleged responsibility for all Germans and that it recognizes the situation as it is. This would also contribute to positively influencing the relations between the GDR and the FRG."

PROTOCOL ENVISAGES TRADE EXPANSION WITH NORWAY

LD310053 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] The GDR wants to expand its trade with Norway. A protocol to this effect was signed in Berlin today by economics experts from the two countries. It was noted that bilateral economic relations had developed in 1984 and that the range of goods involved has increased. This positive trend is to be encouraged by suitable steps. The GDR and Norway want to prolong the period for which the government agreements on trade and on economic, industrial, and technological cooperation are vaild by 5 and 10 years respectively.

BRIEFS

RAIL IMPROVEMENTS -- Berlin, 29 Jan (ADN) -- A further 295 kilometers of railway lines are to be electrified in the GDR this year. At present, electric locomotives are already carrying 32 percent of goods sent by rail. Compared with diesel engines they can transport larger loads at the same or even great speeds. The availability of lines for goods and passenger traffic will be increased up to 10 percent when the 295 kilometers of rail are electrified. This was stated by the deputy minister of transport and first deputy director-general of the Deutsche Reichsbahn (GDR railways), Guenther Knoblock. He said the electrification is linked with the gradual increase of the travel speeds of goods trains in internal traffic from 60 to 80 kilometers per hour. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1234 GMT 29 Jan 85 LD]

ROMANIAN MINORITIES WANT MORE CULTURAL FREEDOM

Education in Own Language

LD301445 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] The National Board of the Democratic Federation of Romanians in Hungary has called for an expansion of personal and material conditions for education in the Romanian language and for more extensive use of Romanian. It was announced at today's meeting of the board that as part of the celebrations of the anniversary of liberation, a national festival of artists' ensembles of Romanian nationality will be held in Hungary.

Expanded Romanian Culture

LD301951 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] The Democratic Federation of Romanians in Hungary continues to see as its main objective the strengthening of national consciousness and expansion of the use of the mother tongue. This was emphasized at the session of the National Board held in Gyula. It was pointed out that personal and material conditions must be expanded to make it possible for those interested to expand their Romanian culture. It was stated at the meeting that it is a desired goal to mobilize gradually the Romanians in Hungary in the interests of fulfilling economic and social goals.

MBFR TALKS SHOULD DROP DEBATE ON TROOP NUMBERS

LD302121 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Test] Vienna, January 30 (MTI) -- MTI correspondent Andras Heltai reports: The 35th round of talks on the reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe opened in Vienna Thursday.

The latest round of the talks, that have been running for more than eleven years now, ended without success last December and apparently NATO still clings to its progress-hampering stand.

The proposal of the socialist countries that says that the longstanding and futile debate on troop numbers should be set aside and the actual reduction of troops and armaments should be chcked mutually on the spot, was first tabled in 1983. It took NATO almost a year to give response to the Warsaw Treaty proposal containing a lot of compromise, yet this response was only a warmed-up version of the old tactics of putting off genuine debates and continuing to harp on troop numbers.

NATO proposes a (disproportionate) reduction of some limited forces and fully ignores the reduction of armaments. The socialist countries pointed out the fact in Vienna that although NATO upholds the negotiation process in Vienna yet it simultaneously and rapidly deploys nuclear armaments exactly on such areas to which the reductions should apply.

Observers say only developments at the Soviet-American arms reduction talks, to be resumed in March, will show if there is any hope for genuine progress in Vienna.

STATISTICAL OFFICE ISSUES REPORT ON 1984

AU301511 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 January 85 pp 1-2

["Central Statistical Office Report on Economic and Social Development in 1984"]

[Text] Development of the people's economy in 1984 was essentially in line with the targets of the annual plan. The balance situation improved and international solvency strengthened. Provisions for development of the standard of living and living conditions were essentially fulfilled. The rate of production growth increased and its level exceeded that planned. The stock of debts in convertible currency decreased to a greater extent and debts accounted for in rubles increased less than last year. The foreign trade surplus surpassed that of 1983 but did not reach the level planned.

National income, at current prices, was more than 800 billion forints. According to preliminary, partial data, its volume exceeded by 2.8-3 percent 1983's volume. The increase in production took place along with an almost 1 percent reduction in the number of people employed in the material branches. Productivity increased more than 3.5 percent. The stock of fixed assets serving production and supply increased.

Per capita production input of materials slightly decreased. Energy consumption of the people's economy increased by almost 4 percent over the previous year. Consumption in the material, population, and communal branches also increased. The role of domestic resources in fulfilling energy demands increased.

Domestic consumption of the national income was about 770 billion forints, almost the same amount as in 1983. The population's consumption increased by 1 percent. Accumulation was 8-9 percent less than in the previous year.

The outstanding infrastructural development projects in the socioeconomic programs contributed to the improvement of living conditions. The number of dwelling places increased, the equipment of new apartments improved, and their basic area increased. Modernization and the renovation of houses increased. The number of hospital beds increased and the supply of instruments for hospitals improved. The number of kindergarten places increased proportionally with demand. The connection of new communities to the natural gas network continued. The population played an increased part with its own resources in investmenting for the improvement of living conditions and in the supply of public utilities.

The further increase at a rapid rate of the small organizations -- mainly cooperative professional groups of industry and services, the enterprise business work partnerships -- and the number of people participating in them contributed both to the increase in production and to the increase in the population's income.

Major statistics of the development of the people's economy in 1984:

	planned	actual
National Income	101.5-102.0	102.8-103.0
Domestic Consumption approx 100	98.0- 99	
Industrial Production	101.5-102.0	103
National Construction-Assembly	97.0- 98	95.0- 96
Agricultural Production	103.0-104	102.5-103
Per Capita Real Income	100.0	approx 101
Population Consumption	100.0-100.5	approx 101

Industry

Industrial production, including the production of small organizations, increased by approximately 3 percent, more than planned. The state industrial enterprises increased production 2.5 percent, industrial cooperatives 4.1 percent, and small organizations and private artisans to an even greater extent. The proportion of exports in the sales of industrial products increased. Our exports, accounted for both in convertible currency and in rubles, increased 5-6 percent as a whole. Industry increased its domestic sales almost 1 percent, including 1.8 percent more products for the population and an essentially identical amount of products as in the previous year for investment and production utilization.

While in the professional branches making up approximately three quarters of industrial production, production increased to a greater or lesser extent, in the other branches production either did not change or it decreased. The number of branches in this category, however, was less than in the previous year.

The number of workers employed at state industrial enterprises and industrial cooperatives slightly decreased, though less than in previous years, and increased considerably at small enterprises and small cooperatives. Considering all industrial units, the number of workers employed did not essentially change in 1984. Among the larger branches, fewer people worked in mining, metallurgy, the machine industry, and light industry in 1984 than in 1983. In certain branches, among them the electric power industry, chemical industry, food industry, and construction materials industry, partly as a result of the introduction of new capacities into operation, the number of employed workers increased. Per capita production increased some 3 percent.

The implementation of energy-saving programs continued. The results, however, are more modest than previously, partly because there was an increase in the production of certain energy-intensive branches and partly because the enterprises' sensitivity to cost is low. In 1984, industrial profit increased first of all because of the increase in profits of metallurgy; the machine industry and food industry enterprises ended the year with a deficit. The price level of industrial sales increased by 4 percent and that of domestic sales by 3.6 percent.

Among the main energy materials, 25 million metric tons of coal, 0.7 percent less than in the previous year, and 2 million tons of crude oil, almost the same amount as in 1983, were extracted. Production of natural gas increased 6 percent to 6.9 billion cubic meters. Electric energy production was 26.2 billion kilowatt hours, 1.8 percent more than in 1983. Block No 2 of the Paks nuclear power station became operational. The power station made a 14 percent contribution to electric energy production, and a 23 percent contribution in the last 2 months of the year. Among the investment projects currently underway, excavation work at the Markus mine of the Oroszlany coal mines ended, the technical commissioning of the shafts was finished, and 4.2 million metric tons of coal were produced during the year.

There was an increase both in domestic sales and exports of aluminium products. The increase in exports was not in ruble-accounted exports. Capitalist exports increased considerably at favorable prices in the first half of the year; later the prices decreased considerably. Domestic sales of metallurgical products decreased, but exports accounted in both convertible currency and rubles considerably increased. The increase in exports was more pronounced in the non-ruble accounted exports. Construction of the dross processing plant of the Ozd iron works was completed on schedule. A bauxite production plant with a capacity of 240,000 metric tons was put into operation in Fenyofo.

Within the machine industry, the electric machine, appliance, communications, and vacuum-technology industries considerably increased their production by 6 percent, and the transport industry increased its production to a lesser extent. Production within the instrument and metalware industries did not change, and that of the machine and machine installation industries decreased. The ruble-accounted exports of machine industry products considerably increased, and there was a decrease in exports accounted in currencies other than the ruble, mainly in exports to the developing countries. Domestic sales were identical with those of the previous year.

Among the construction material branches, production of stone and gravel quarrying, production of cement and asbestos, and production within the lime and cement industry decreased. Production in other branches increased -- mainly in the glass industry and industries producing insulating material for construction. Production of bricks and roof tiles also increased. In spite of all this, as a result of increased population demands there were supply shortages. Tensions were eased in the last 3 months of the year, partly through a larger increase in production and partly through imports.

Within the chemical industry, production of all branches more or less increased, the most rapid rate of increase, 8 percent, was in the organic and inorganic chemical industry, and that of gas production and distribution. Plastic material processing increased considerably, 6-7 percent, and so did pharmaceutical industry production. The production of artificial fertilizers and pesticides increased almost 4 percent. The oil processing industry, plastic material and synthetic fibres production, and the rubber industry produced 1-2.4 percent more than in the previous year. Exports of the chemical industry increased in both convertible currency and ruble-accounted in currencies other than the ruble. The chemical industry supplied 1.5 percent more products to the domestic market than in the previous year. The range of chemical industry products increased and their marketing potential improved with the placing of new capacities into operation. At the Tisza Chemical Plant, the project to construct a factory capable of producing 40,000 metric tons of polypropylene annually was concluded. The new catalytic cracking plant of the Duna Oil Industry Enterprise began production.

In almost all branches of light industry, production increased. There was a greater than average production increase in the paper manufacturing and wood processing industry. Production of the clothing branches as a whole increased 2.4 percent: within this, shoe industry production increased 6.5 percent. Light industry supplied the same amount for domestic consumption as in the previous year, and more for exports accounted in rubles. Reconstruction of the Szolnok Paper Manufacturing Factory was completed.

Among the largest food industry branches, production in the meat industry increased considerably, and production in the dairy industry also increased above average. Poultry processing and production in the canning industry remained at about the same level as last year. Flour-milling production slightly decreased and that of the sugar processing industry decreased more forcefully. Among the smaller branches, there was a considerable increase in plant oil, alcohol, tobacco, and confectionery production. In addition to fulfilling the population's demands, the food industry markedly increased primarily its non-ruble accounted exports.

Construction Industry

The volume of national construction-installation work decreased 4-5 percent. slightly exceeding the planned decrease. The construction industry produced 7-8 percent less than in the previous year.

The construction activity of organizations outside the construction industry decreased and the volume of private construction increased. There was a considerable increase in the construction performance of small ventures, which accounted for 2-3 percent of the national construction-installation work.

The amount and value of building and installation work carried out by the state and cooperative construction industry decreased. Budget expenditures on work begun were lower, and those for work finished were higher than in the previous year. There was a further decrease in construction applications rejected by the construction industry.

Within construction work, despite decreasing investment demand, there was no essential change in the proportion of investment-type and maintenance-type construction projects; maintenance work accounted for 22 percent of all production. The price level of work carried out by the construction industry increased 7-7.5 percent.

The number of construction industry workers decreased 3 percent, or in other words by some 8,600 people. The reduction in personnel was smaller than previously. The level of production per employee fell behind that of 1983.

In 1984, 70,400 apartments were built, the lower limit of the plan. Of these, 14 percent less than planned were built from state resources. More apartments than in the previous year were built from private resources, mainly with state support and credits. Of the apartments built, 41 percent were built by state and cooperative construction industry enterprises, and the rest were built by private artisans and the owners themselves.

Agriculture, Forestry

Agricultural production increased 2.5-3 percent, approaching the planned level. Plant cultivation increased more than 4 percent and the increase in animal husbandry exceeded 1 percent.

1984 saw a record corn yield: 15.7 million metric tons of corn, 2 million metric tons more than in 1983, were produced on an area almost the same size, and 1984's yield also surpassed the 1982 yield. The wheat harvest was 7.3 million metric tons, 1.4 million metric tons more than in the previous year. Concerning maize, 6.7 milion metric tons were harvested, 230,000 metric tons more than in 1983. The per hectare wheat harvest was 5.4 metric tons; that of maize was 5.9 metric tons.

Sugar beet production -- after the large decrease of the previous year -- increased 15 percent. The per hectare yield was more favorable than that of 1983. There was a slightly greater total yield of sunflower seeds than in 1983, although the average per hectare yield decreased by 9 percent.

More potatoes, 28 percent, were produced than in 1983. There was an increase in overall vegetable production; considerably more green peas and cabbages were produced. The yields of tomatoes and green peppers were considerably smaller than in the previous year.

Fruit production was 13 percent less than in the previous year. The grape harvest of 870,000 tons was 11 percent less than in 1983.

Cattle stock remained practically unchanged, though the number of cows continued to decrease. At the end of 1984, the pig population totaled 9.2 million, 6 percent less than a year before. The number of sows also decreased slightly, and the number of sheep was less than a year before.

Beef-cattle production reached 2.4 million metric tons, a 2 percent increase over 1983. Slaughter pig production increased 5 percent, and the level of slaughter production remained unchanged. Slaughter beef production decreased 5 percent and slaughter sheep production decreased by 12 percent. Among the more important animal products, milk production increased slightly, and egg production was 5 percent less than in the previous year.

The large agricultural enterprises' activity outside their basic activity hardly changed in 1984, after a previous rapid increase.

The number of people employed in agriculture decreased by 30,000 or 3 percent. The decrease took place mainly in the large enterprises and involved the number of people employed in the main activity, but there was also a decrease in the number of people employed on industrial and construction sites.

Artificial fertilizer consumption in agriculture decreased; the amount of artificial fertilizer per hectare of arable land was about 230kg. The agricultural tractor, truck, and work machinery stock expanded with more modern machines in the course of the year.

The price level of agricultural products increased approximately 6 percent. Sales of agricultural and food industry products on foreign markets further deteriorated. Export prices decreased considerably and the volume of exported goods increased 8 percent.

In 1984 the forestry enterprises felled 7.9 million cubic meters of wood, an amount identical with that of the previous year. 1984's forest planting was also identical to that of the previous year.

Water Management

The 1984 tasks of water management were generally fulfilled. At the end of 1984, 83 percent of the population enjoyed a piped water supply. The water supply to settlements with unhealthy water reserves also improved. Sewage was conducted through public utility sewage pipes from 38 percent of the houses.

Agriculture plants in 1984 used approximately 25 percent more irrigation water than in 1983.

The construction of flood defense installations continued, and their protective capacity somewhat increased. There was further construction work on the main plants for inland water drainage.

Transportation, Post, and Telecommunications

The volume of goods moved by transport enterprises and cooperatives was 2.5 percent lower than in the previous year. Transport distances increased, and in connection with this, the freight ton/km performance of all transportation branches, with the exception of railroad transportation, increased.

The number of passengers using long-distance public transportation was somewhat lower than in 1983. The number of passengers traveling by rail increased and the number travelling by bus decreased. The average distance travelled was greater than in the previous year, thus the passenger/km performance increased both for railroad and bus transportation. There was a three percent increase in the use of local public transportation compared to 1983. The greatest increase was in the number of bus passengers, but streetcars and subways were also used more often.

In carrying out transportation tasks, in addition to the transport enterprises and cooperatives and other enterprises belonging to other branches of the people's economy, an increasing role was played by small-scale tradesmen in goods and passenger transport: Their number exceeded 20,000.

Electrification of the railroads continued. Some 60 percent of all haulage was carried on the electrified lines that make up more than 23 percent of the entire railroad network. In 1984 there was a further decrease in the purchase of transport vehicles by the transport enterprises and cooperatives, and there was a slight increase in the purchase of passenger carrying vehicles. A total of 95,000 private automobiles were sold in the course of the year and the stock of automobiles owned by the population exceeded 1.3 million, 97 percent of the entire stock. Reconstruction of the Arpad bridge and the connected traffic intersections was concluded, and a new section of the subway was completed, too.

The number of long-distance main telephones connected increased by 29,000, including those installed in private flats which increased by approximately 24,000 or 5 percent. Eighty percent of the main telephones are suitable for long-distance calls.

The number of workers and employees in transportation, post, and telecommunication decreased in 1984 by some 3,000 people, or by 0.8 percent.

Foreign Trade

The amount of 1984 imports was similar to the 1983 figure and that of exports considerably surpasssed it, which made possible the improvement of the foreign trade balance. In 1984, planned cooperation with the socialist countries continued to play a determining role in our foreign economic relations. The amount of imports accounted in rubles was approximately that of 1983. Within this we imported more energy materials, more of certain raw and basic materials, and more consumer goods than in the previous year. Ruble-accounted exports increased 7 percent, with the export of industrial finished products accounting for much of the increase. The deterioration in the terms of trade decreased. The import surplus considerably decreased compared to that of the previous year.

Imports from non-rubel accounted markets increased by almost 1 percent and exports by 5 percent. Imports of raw materials, semi-finished goods, spare parts, and industrial consumer goods increased, and imports of machinery for production purposes decreased considerably. Exports of some basic materials for the metallurgy and chemical industries, semi-finished goods, farm produce, food industry products, and industrial consumer goods mostly increased. Machinery exports lagged behind the 1983 figure. The price of several important Hungarian export articles showed an unfavorable trend in the capitalist market, and thus the terms of trade deteriorated. The export surplus exceeded that of the previous year.

Tourism

The increasing tourism also contributed to an imporvement in the foreign trade balance. In 1984 over 13 million foreigners visited Hungary, an increase of 3 million, or almost 30 percent. Over 70 percent of the visitors were from the socialist countries, an increase of one-third compared to the previous year, and the number of visitors from non-socialist countries increased by one-fifth.

Of the foreigners visiting Hungary, 65 percent were tourists. The average amount of time spent in Hungary slightly increased.

In 1984, 5.4 million Hungarian citizens traveled abroad, 0.6 million more than in the previous year, for an increase of 13 percent. Of the travelers, 88 percent visited the socialist countries. In 1984, income from tourism also exceeded expenses.

The surplus increased both in ruble account and nonruble-accounted relations over 1983.

Investment

The socialist organizations invested 186 billion forints, or approximately 1 percent less in 1983. The volume of investments was 6-7 percent less than planned.

Some 79 billion forints were spent on state investment projects, a figure which is essentially identical with that allocated in 1983. Greater expenses than provided for were caused by, among other things, supplementing safety equipment at the Markus mine, accelerated construction of a coal coking works at the Duna Iron Works, and acceleration of the development of oil and natural gas production. Enterprises and cooperatives spent 107 billion forints on investment projects, 2 percent less than in the previous year. The share of investments financed from investment credits and state support increased.

In the group of investment projects including more than 100 million forints, budget expenses for investments now completed exceeded those of investments being started and thus the amount involved in investment projects in progress has decreased.

In 1984, slightly less was allocated for construction and machinery investments, and more was allocated for other investments than in the previous year. Investments for machinery purchasable on the domestic market increased, and the investment for imported machines accounted in rubles and currencies other than the ruble decreased.

The volume allocated for investments in all branches of the people's economy was less than in the previous year.

Population, Population Mobility, Employment

On 1 January 1985, Hungary had a population of 10,658,000 or about 21,000 less than a year earlier. In the course of 1984, 125,000 children were born, 2,000 less than in 1983. The decrease in the number of births, a trend that has been continuing for years, weakened as a result of a certain increase in the willingness to have children. There were 11.7 live births per 1,000 in the population. The low number of births can be attributed to the fact that the number of women of child-bearing age, particularly in the age group 20-29, has been decreasing for 3-4 years. In 1984 some 146,000 people died. The death rate was 13.7 per 1,000, slightly less than in 1983. There was no continuation in the decrease of infant mortality, a trend that had existed for years: There were 20 deaths of infants under the age of 1 year per 1,000 live births; in 1983, there were 19.

On 1 January 1985 there were 4,920,000 active wage earners in the country, 20,000 (0.4 percent) fewer than a year earlier. The number of wage earners in the material branches decreased, while the number in the nonmaterial branches increased.

The increase in the number of workers employed in the framework of small organizations continued. At the end of 1984 some 320,000 people worked in more than 27,000 organizational units. The most common form continued to be those operating within socialist economic organizations: that is, the enterprise business work partnerships and the industrial and service professional groups, which numbered 17,000 and 2,500 respectively at the end of the year. Employed in these organizations at the end of the year were some 185,000 workers and 60,000 workers respectively.

Population Income and Consumption

The nominal income of the population increased 9 percent, and the consumer price level 8.3 percent. Per capita real income increased approximately 1 percent over the planned zero level.

The gross per capita average monthly wage of workers and employees was 5,510 forints, or 5.8 percent more than in 1983. The average wage resulting from the common farms of the cooperative farm workers increased 3.8 percent to a monthly amount of 4,840 forints. Work income increased as a result of the fact that the amount of income resulting from different forms of small ventures almost doubled, mainly as a result of the considerable increase in the number of people active in these small ventures. The per capita real wage of workers and employees decreased 3 percent compared to the previous year. The real income resulting from overall work did not change.

The amount of financial social allowances in current prices increased 12 percent to approximately 125 billion forints. The sum and real value of incomes in kind -- health, educational, and cultural -- increased.

In the course of 1984, 84 billion forints were paid in the form of pensions, or 12 percent more than in 1983. The fact that the number of pensioners increased by 45,000 compared to the previous year -- to 2,260,500 -- and that the pensions of the newer pensioners are higher than those of older pensioners, contributed to the increase. The annual 2 percent supplement -- or a minumum 100 forints -- to the pensions, as well as the income supplement allocated to the low pensions in order to ease the effects of the central consumer price increases at the beginning of the year, also contributed to the increase. In 1984, average per capita pensions and allowances of pensioners were 3,130 forints or 10 percent more than in the previous year.

In 1984, some 19.4 billion forints were paid on family allowances, or 21 percent more than in 1983. The fact that the family allowance for the children was increased and that the family allowance is paid also for one child contributed to the increase. Simultaneous to the price increases at the beginning of the year, the family allowances were also supplemented.

In 1984, an average of 221,000 mothers took advantage of the child-care allowance. This was 10,000 less than in 1983. For child-care allowance, 3.4 billion forints were allocated, slightly more than in 1983, as the child-care allowance was also increased to compensate for the increase in prices.

As with real income, the population's consumption increased about 1 percent, slightly faster than planned. Retail sales increased 8.7 percent in current prices, or 0.2-0.3 percent in terms of prices in previous years. The volume of mixed industrial goods sold increased some 2 percent, while the amount of shop sales of food and consumer articles essentially did not change. Catering turnover decreased by 4 percent, and that of clothing articles by 2.5 percent.

There was a satisfactory supply of basic food products and consumer goods throughout the year. As in the previous year, there were deficiencies in the assortment of clothing. Certain products from the sphere of mixed industrial articles -- domestically produced refrigerators, color television sets, electric boilers, roof tiles -- were constantly on the shortage list.

The population's total savings deposits, including interest, increased 22 billion forints in 1984 and amounted to 219 billion forints on 31 December.

Public Health, Education

The supply of physicians further improved in 1984. The number of physicians per 10,000 of the population increased to 31.7

Seventy new general and pediatric medical districts were created in the course of the year. The number of people per district physician and per pediatrician decreased to 1954. The proportion of unoccupied district and pediatrician physician posts increased slightly to 3.2 percent. In the course of the year, some 16,000 new hospital beds were added. The total number of available hospital beds increased to 100,400. The number of day creche places was 69,900 at the end of the year.

The number of kindergarten places increased by 2,057 and was close to 415,000 at the beginning of the school-year, while the number of children of kindergarten age decreased. Crowding in kindergartens further decreased. Some 88.8 percent of children of kindergarten age now attend kindergarten classes.

There are 1,286,000 pupils in day sections of the general schools in the 1984-85 schoolyear, or 16,000 more than in the previous year. The number of general school classrooms at the beginning of the school year was 1123 [figure as published] more than a year earlier. The number of students per classroom is less than in the previous year. The number of pupils per group did not change.

Of those who finish the 8th grade of general school, 93 percent continue their studies, half of them at secondary schools and half at vocational and apprentice schools. The number of pupils increased both in apprentice schools and in the secondary schools' day sections, compared to the previous school year. There are 17,500 teachers working at secondary schools, some 580 more than in the previous year. In 1984, about 46.4 thousand students successfully passed the matriculation exams in the day section, more than in the previous year.

High-level education institutes have almost 100,000 students. Among them, 63,200 students study in the day section, or 300 more than in the previous school year. In the 17-22 age bracket, 9.9 percent study in the day sections of the high-level educational institutes.

Of the general school pupils some 42.6 percent enjoy full day-school facilities. More than one-fifth of the secondary school students and almost half of the university and college students live in boarding schools and student hostels.

TV PROGRAM EXAMINES STATE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

LD301654 [Editorial report] Budapest Television Service in Hungarian at 1725 GMT on 29 January carries a 30-minute program titled "Risk," an "economics magazine." The program, presented by Lajos Gubcsi, examines the state of private enterprise in Hungary. The first studio interview is given by (Laszlo Gerlei) secretary of the Budapest branch of the National Organization of Artisans, who notes that private shopkeepers and tradesmen are in a difficult position owing to general economic problems, stagnation in demand, and increases in labor costs. He goes on to say that over the past 3 years, 12,000 tradesmen in Budapest have returned their operating licences, many of them for economic reasons. At present there are over 27,000 artisans working in the capital but their turnover is very rapid, as only 20 percent of them have been in business for over 10 years, he says. This is a clear indication of the fact that, contrary to popular belief about the wealth of artisans, many of them have not found private enterprise sufficiently profitable, (Gerlei) states. In conclusion he expresses the hope that conditions will improve in 1985.

There follows a studio interview with Tamas Meszaros, deputy dean at the Budapest University of Economics, who is asked about development of the newer form of private enterprise, economic work collectives.

Meszaros notes that according to the latest available figures dating from the first half of 1984, there are just over 6,400 economic work collectives in Hungary and the trend is toward a steady increase. Compared to the end of 1982, the number of work collectives has increased 270 percent. He notes that according to the latest figures released by the Central Statistical Office, these economic work collectives employ around 32,000 people, which compares wtih a total of 320,000 people working in small enterprises. The production value of economic work collectives is about 10-11 percent of the total for private enterprise. Although the law sanctions economic work collectives of up to 30 members, the average size was 5 members for each of these collectives. The economic work collectives have become popular in various branches of industry, especially in engineering, and in a whole range of services such as planning and management consultancies, data processing, and computer technology. Although there are no precise figures available, it appears that private enterprises disposed of assets totalling 2 billion forints last years, which is a negligible figure in national terms.

Asked if economic work collectives pose a danger to the established large enterprises by syphoning away skilled staff, Meszaros answers in the negative, noting that 90 percent of those involved in these collectives are working in them only part-time and have kept their full-time jobs. In many cases, where the collectives work within existing enterprises using their facilities, they actually contribute to maintaining the large-enterprise workforces.

The program continues with a series of interviews with people working in economic work collectives in which the interviewees describe local problems and achievements. Then an unidentified studio guest outlines new regulations being introduced on 1 January and February 1985 and discusses how these will affect economic work collectives. The partnership tax has been raised from 3 percent to 6 percent; social insurance contributions have been introduced in additional areas; and enterprises placing orders with the collectives have to pay an additional 10 percent tax. It is expected that these measures will reduce the net income of collectives 10-12 percent. However, the collectives are not being discriminated against because there has been a tightening up of regulations in other areas of the economy as well, the guest concludes.

PAP CITES POLITBURO DECISION ON PRICE INCREASES

LD301213 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 29 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau here today assessed the socio-political and economic situation in Poland. The Bureau said that despite difficult weather conditions, the process of implementing the economic tasks has passed in general favourably in January.

The PUWP CC Political Bureau got acquainted with the course of broad consultations on important issues including, among other things, proposals of food price rises, and limitation of food rationing. Political Bureau recognized the necessity to discerningly examine the public opinion and recommended to prepare detailed analyses of the results of the consultations and to present a draft of an adequate proposal.

Political Bureau adopted the "time-table of implementing the tasks from the decisions of the PUWP CC 18th plenary meeting". The session stressed the importance of tasks which, according to the decisions by the 18th plenary meeting, should become a matter of particular interest for party authorities and organizations. They include quality of products and services, housing constructing and housing economy, electronics and robotics, and securing a better permeability of science to industry.

Political Bureau examined the problems of long-term supply of fuels, energy and water in Poland, as well as the development of transport. The limited possibilities of increasing the production and imports of fuels and energy make it imperative to adopt and enforce strict economies and work out a programme of rational consumption of these factors. The Bureau pointed to the need of undertaking the programme, recommended by the resolution of the 9th PUWP Congress, on water management till 1990, and of working out an outline programme till the year 2010.

Political Bureau acquainted itself with basic assumptions of the development of transport till the end of the present decade.

The session also got acquainted with a report on the outcome of the visit to Poland by a group of Soviet outstanding scientists and technicians headed by Vice-Premier, President of the USSR Committee for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk.

The visit was a strong impulse to further development of Polish-Soviet scientific and technical cooperation.

CONTROL COMMISSION VIEWS 1984 PARTY SANCTIONS

AU291934 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jan 85 pp 1-2

[Anna Pawlowska report: "Tolerated Evil Is Taking Root"]

[Excerpt] The party Central Control Commission met on 24 January with the participation of chairmen of voivodship control commissions. The following also took part: Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who told the participants about the Central Committee's current work and immediate objectives; Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission; Wladyslaw Honkisz, director of the Central Committee Cadres Department; and Colonel Stefan Rutkowski, chairman of the Polish Army's Party Control Commission. A report was read by Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the party Central Control Commission.

The subject of the plenum was to draw conclusions from last year's work of control commissions for the sake of this year's work and to improve internal party life. The leading idea of both the report and the discussion, in which 15 comrades spoke, may be formulated thus: Every indifferent by-passing of evil phenomena and reprehensible attitudes and every sign of tolerance there of permits evil to take deep root.

In 1984, control commissions examined a total of 6,502 cases, including 3,519 appeals. Some 2,868 people were expelled from the party ranks, of whom 14 percent were expelled by decision of party control commissions. Some 3,046 comrades were punished, of whom as many as 45 percent received punishments imposed by the control commissions. This alone must make one think. It is difficult to regard a situation where total punishments have suddenly exceeded expulsions by almost 200 as normal. Therefore, there is still a lack of timely reaction to evil, which makes it necessary to resort to the most drastic decisions. One may certainly hazard the view that if there were more punishments, there would be fewer expulsions. The slow reaction toward evil conduct is also confirmed by another fact: 86 percent of the expulsions were decreed without the involvement of control commissions, but only slightly more than half of the party sanctions were independently imposed by primary party organizations.

The reasons for the sanctions and expulsions also provide food for thought. The greatest reason (for 57 percent of the expulsions and 41.9 percent of the sanctions) is the violation of ethical norms, a category that includes such misdemeanors as private gain to the detriment of society, abuse of office, favoritism, and so on. Comrade J. Urbanski correctly pointed out during his summing-up speech that some people seem to have astonishingly short memories.... The second reason covers violations of ideological and organizational principles; and third, mismanagement.

Of the 750 cases that viovodship party control commissions referred to party cells in accordance with point 80 of the party statute, 185 involved the withdrawal of the party's recommendation for the holding of a leadership post (165 recommendations were actually withdrawn), and 100 other cases involved problems of cadre policy. Cadre policy also took up the greatest amount of time in the talks, for we must realize that as many as 182 people in leadership posts were expelled from the party by party control commissions last year. One speaker even spoke of "cadre opportunism." Examples were given of the "carrousel of posts" that is once again revolving, and of sending people abroad "as a punishment" for being failures at home.

Another stream of discussion connected with the previous one was the attitudes of primary party organizations toward the reprehensible conduct of their members. Here as well, there is no shortage of opportunism, the taking into account of "former services," and the forceful exposure of guilty parties.

A topic that is always present at party Central Control Commission plenums also arose at the present session: Basing party sanctions on court punishments, and treating the party statute and Penal Code on the same level. One speaker very aptly declared: "It is enough when a person robs socialism of its ethical values" -- he need not steal material goods and collide with legal paragraphs in order to receive a severe party sanction.

The conclusion was drawn from last year's party control commission work that it is necessary to make the most energetic commissions penetrate the most problematic milieus, including colleges and research institutes; combat any attempts to blame ideological distortions on poor party unity; defend comrades exposed to slander and libel (last year, the good names of 421 such comrades were restored); and even more consistently and firmly oppose mismanagement, often hidden behind the smoke screen of reform.

In a vote, the plenum adopted a work plan for the party Central Control Commission for the first half of 1985, and Tadeusz Nowicki, the commission's deputy chairman, recommended that a 16th plenum be held. Finally, Jerzy Urbanski demanded that party control commissions take a more active role in strengthening the party and increase their influence on the growth of party ranks and on the party's class structure.

PROSPECTS FOR STOCKHOLM, VIENNA TALKS VIEWED

LD301506 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 30 -- Discussing the prospects of the Stockholm conference and the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe in view of the announced Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks to start March 12, the daily RZECZPOSPOLITA today said that "it seems that progress can be earliest achieved during the 5th session of the Stockholm conference. It is conditioned by three favourable factors: the start of work in two task groups, the will of a number of countries to continue the CSCE process and by the just improved climate in Soviet-U.S. relations."

The paper is pessimistic about prospect of emerging from the deadlock in Vienna talks and says that "the evolution of the Westeran military doctrine towards simultaneous development of nuclear and conventional weapons and its possible deployment in the region of central Europe will face the negotiators with new problems.

"One cannot even rule out that after some time it will be necessary to work-out a new approach to the subject of the Vienna negotiations," the paper concluded.

PROFESSOR CITES DANGERS OF U.S. SPACE ARMAMENTS

AU292145 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jan 85 p 7

[Interview given by Professor J. Rychlewski, chairman of the Space Research Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences, to PAP correspondent Andrzej Market: "Dangers of Space Armaments"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Market] In March 1983, President Reagan caused a turn in U.S. military policy when he announced that a system of antimissile defense would be set up in space. What does this mean?

[Rychlewski] Having lost the monopoly on nuclear and missile weapons, at the end of the fifties the United States was compelled to follow the policy of balanced strategic armaments, which was based on the assumption that the ability to destroy the enemy was the only defense. The intention to create an antimissile system in space constitutes a drastic turn from the policy of approximate military parity toward the policy of military superiority. This amounts to violating important international accords.

[Market] How would the world be affected by the creation of such an antimissile system?

[Rychlewski] This system would have an enormous negative significance. We have to realize that up to now there have been no weapons in space, but that now space is being exploited for military purposes. What is more, about three-quarters of the satellites are of varied military significance, although they are used for reconnaissance, communications, precision geodesy, and so on. It is hard to visualize disarmament talks without the reconnaissance satellites, which form the national system of control. However, the U.S. Administration is pushing the scheme for placing weapons in space. This is changing everything.

[Market] What could these space weapons be?

[Rychlewski] I am no military expert, and our research is strictly peaceful. Still, our committee is in possession of relevant American, Soviet, and other materials, especially the report published recently in Geneva by the Soviet experts.

The main principle of the planned American system is to shoot down every intercontinental and submarine missile with the help of laser rays, which would be released by orbiting space stations equipped with powerful laser installations and homing systems. The U.S. strategists take the view that a chain of such combat space stations would protect U.S. territory against missile attacks.

[Market] Is such a program realistic?

[Rychlewski] The scientific and technological conditions for launching work on such a system are there, but it would take many years and require enormous resources.

[Market] Would this system be purely defensive, as the United States claims?

[Rychlewski] Combat space stations that are placed in permanent orbits without the ability to take evasive action are almost certainly ideal targets for destruction, which can be effected by comparatively simple missiles launched from the earth, planes, or satellites. Mines can be placed in the approximate orbits of those stations. Laser rays beamed from earth and even orbital obstacles created by small steel balls that would act as meteorites could also be used against these stations. Finally the system could be thrown into confusion by mock missiles or by specially programmed attacks. As you can see, in this way the system would be only too susceptible to countermeasures.

This means that the system would not be meant as a defense against the enemy's first nuclear-missile assault, because it could be destroyed or disorganized all too easily. The primary purpose of this system would be to shield one's strike against the enemy and to protect oneself against his weakened retaliatory attack. All the measures taken by the U.S. Administration to increase the force of the first strike (the cruise missiles in Europe, the MX missile program, and so on) are confirmation of this thesis. Nor should we forget that the United States stubbornly continues to refuse to pledge not to be the first to launch a nuclear strike.

What is more, the one-sided possession of the antimissile weapons system in space would almost automatically encourage one to launch the first strike and would certainly be a reason for making reckless and irresponsible political decisions in periods of tension.

[Market] What constitutes the greatest danger?

[Rychlewski] If one side implements such a program, the other side cannot look at it without taking any action. The first countermeasure, which would be the cheapest and the simplest from the scientific-technological viewpoint, would be to multiply several times over and to qualitatively improve the nuclear potential actually possessed. Another measure would be to develop the means with which to combat the space weapons. Finally it would be necessary to develop similar space weapons.

As you can see, the very assumption of more extensive work on the antimissile system in space would destabilize the entire international situation and launch a new phase of the arms race in almost all areas. The amassing of new stocks of nuclear weapons, the development of new systems of these weapons, and the inevitable intensification of the asymmetry between the U.S. and Soviet military potentials -- all this would create enormous difficulties for the eventual disarmament talks. To recapitulate: The assertions of the U.S. Administration that the new space antimissile defense system would free mankind from the danger of annihilation are the greatest swindle of our times.

Let me add that the development of the space antimissile weapons program would actually mean the end of international cooperation on peaceful space research.

PARIS PAPER DETAILS POLISH DIPLOMAT'S EXPULSION

PM301105 [Editorial Report] Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French on 24 January carries on page 23 a 1,200-word Bertrand de Santi-Vincent article on the expulsion of Stanislaw Janczak, third secretary at the Polish Embassy in France, which gives details of the diplomat's expulsion and adds: "According to some reports, Janczak was a 'fairly important agent in the Polish network,' and had the mission of infiltrating the Solidarity Coordination Committee in Paris. He apparently tried to obtain some information on the movement's financial resources and the names of its principal donors. Members of the committee say that they learned of the Polish diplomat's expulsion in the press only yesterday, and recalled that Solidarity's essential documents in Paris are in the hands of a French trade union (The CFDT [French Democratic Federation of Labor] as it happens).

"However, a source close to the Directorate of Territorial Surveillance has given some details, stating that the documents Janczak was trying to obtain were wanted for drawing up a file against Mr Seweryn Blumsztajn, former official of the Paris committee, who is preparing to return to Poland."

TORUN TRIAL 29 JANUARY PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

LD300600 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Here is a report from the trial concerning the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko held before the Torun Voivodship Court. At the same time, we announce that today's report will be 15 minutes longer.

Today, the floor was taken by Zygmunt Kolacki, deputy prosecutor of the voivodship Prosecutors Office in Torun, and Leszek Pietrasinski, deputy prosecutor of the Prosecutor General's Office.

Summations lasted over 4 hours; here are some extensive excerpts; first, Prosecutor Zygmunt Kolacki:

[Begin recording] [Kolacki] May it please the court, court proceedings, lasting 21 days have ended. Evidence was given by the accused and witnesses, and documents were read. The court was acquainted with all evidence presented by the prosecutor. The sides participating in the trial did not submit any requests for supplementary court procedure. On 28 January of this year, the court proceedings were closed. According to Article 351 of the Penal Procedure Code, this indicates that the court considers the case fully explained. Now is the time for sentencing. I am convinced that after hearing speeches from both sides; after considering arguments contained in them; on analyzing all incriminating and extenuating circumstances, profound legal analysis of the deeds blamed on the accused; the court, on behalf of the Polish Peoples Republic, will pass a just sentence in this unusual case, which has upset the public.

May it please the court, in the light of evidence gathered during the procedure, confirmed by the results of court proceedings, it is established that the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko resulted in October 1984 when the accused, Grzegorz Piotrowski, then head of a department at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in agreement with accused inspectors Leszek Pekala, and Waldemar Chmielewski, decided to undertake actions to make it impossible for Father Jerzy Popieluszko to continue his political activity of an antistate nature that abused freedom of conscience and religion and threatened the legal order.

At this juncture, it is necessary to mention that as early as in the month of September as well in October 1984, during the course of numerous official conversations with the accused, Adam Pietruszka, the latter stressed the necessity to take such measures against Jerzy Popieluszko that would eliminate his destructive activities that were in violation of the law.

At the same time, the defendant, Adam Pietruszka, reacted sceptically to proposals based on forms and methods of operational investigative activity that to date were in conformity with the law. During one of these conversation connected with [word indistinct] of the journey of Jerzy Popieluszko to various towns, including by train, the idea arose of having Jerzy Popieluszko possibly fall off of a train. It was precisely these conversations that made the defendant, Grzegorz Piotrowski, convinced that his intentions, which were taking firm shape, toward Father Jerzy Popieluszko were supported and accepted by his superior, the defendant, Adam Pietruszka.

The first attempt to carry out the crime of murder took place on 13 October 1984. The defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski related the course of these events to defendant Adam Pietruszka, who expressed his disappointment over the fact that the murder did not take place involving three persons all at once. The defendant, Adam Pietruszka, literally stated what a pity it was because it could have been a bigger accident with so many involved.

The failure of the undertaking connected with the departure of Jerzy Popieluszko for Gdansk and as well as the attitude of the defendant, Adam Pietruszka, regarding this unsuccessful murder attempt, as well as further conversations conducted in subsequent days, induced the defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski to double his efforts to achieve the planned goal despite everything.

Before his departure to Bydgoszcz, the defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski informed the defendant Adam Pietruszka of his plans. The latter signed a pass for him allowing him to use an official car on that day, and expressed agreement that he take the W. pass from his driver Wronski. The defendants arrived in Bydgoszcz. At approximately 2130, they set out in pursuit of the Volkswagen Golf driven by Waldemar Chrostowski and carrying Father Jerzy Popieluszko. Grzegorz Piotrowski instructed the defendant Waldemar Chmielewski to change into a militiaman's uniform and to stop the Volkswagen Golf. After the car was stopped, the defendant Chmielewski faked a road check and the defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski persuaded Waldemar Chrostowski to get in the front seat of the Fiat.

Inside the car, Leszek Pekala handcuffed Chrostowski, and defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski gagged his mouth with a piece of towel, which he then tied in place with string and threatened him with certain death. Handing over his service pistol to Leszek Pekala, defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski ordered him to shoot if the captive attempted to escape. Next, Piotrowski impelled Jerzy Popieluszko to leave the Golf and get in the Fiat. When Jerzy Popieluszko refused to get in, Piotrowski called for assistance from Waldemar Chmielewski and then violently pulled Jerzy Popieluszko by his sleeve and began beating him, including on his head, with a wooden club with all his might.

He stopped only when Jerzy Popieluszko was rendered unconscious. Then, together with defendant Waldemar Chmielewski, they bound his hands, gagged his mouth, and placed him in the trunk. The defendants then quickly left the scene of crime. Inside the car, defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski placed a pistol against the back of Waldemar Chrostowski's head. It should be emphasized that after stopping the car, with both Father Jerzy Popieluszko and Waldemar Chrostowski at their disposal, the defendants did nothing that would take them to the bunker in Kazun.

Waldemar Chmielewski managed to escape after they had traveled 3,400 meters. He, Your Honor, leaped out of the speeding car. At that moment, he was ready to try anything, as he realized the defendants' intentions. For the defendants, it was a significant setback which they had not envisaged. They drove on without stopping, accepting the fact that Waldemar Chrostowski may have remained, without help, in a situation where he could have suffered severe body injuries or even died. This action confirms their intent to murder. Defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski's statement that he saw Chrostowski kneeling in the road is not credible.

It should be emphasized that at that moment, the defendants, having witnessed the fiasco of their original plan, had another opportunity to abandon the intended crime. However, they acted differently, as were they not only resolved to commit murder, but were also certain of their impunity.

May it please, Your Honor. In my speech, I would like to draw attention to those circumstances which, in the prosecution's view, show the premeditated actions that led to Father Jerzy Popieluszko's death. He was treated by the defendants, especially by defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski, with exceptional savagery. In the course of their journey, he regained consciousness on several occasions, and it was then that Grzegorz Piotrowski beat him with a wooden club. In total, he beat him with the club four times on the head or in the area of the head: having stopped the car on the road in Gorsk; at the car park in Torun; in the thicket at the back of the gas station in Torun; and on the forest road before Wloclawek.

These activities clearly point to his ruthlessness and brutality. The use of the club was unnecessary. A man with the posture and build of Popieluszko did not stand a chance in the struggle with the defendants, and even less of a chance once Waldemar Chrostowski had escaped. The fact that Father Jerzy Popieluszko was put into the trunk of the car also testifies to the designs of the defendants. If the sole aim of the defendants had been to abduct, then it would have been more effective, and certainly safer for them and the victim as well, to put him in the back seat of the car between the defendants Piotrowski and Chmielewski and to handcuff or even tie him up, or to frighten him, or even threaten him with arms, especially as all Popieluszko had asked for at the parking area in Torun was that they spare his life. Having the appropriate documents, particularly a 'W' pass, at their disposal, the defendants could have taken him to any place of their choosing if they had believed -- for even a short space of time -- that he would remain alive.

But because they did not foresee such a possibility, they immediately applied methods of action that led directly to murder. The defendants, right from the word go, quite simply intended to take the life of Father Jerzy Popieluszko by beating him with a club and their fists. And it was Grzegorz Piotrowski who openly carried out this design. The purpose of the remaining actions -- that is gagging, tying up, and so on -- was an extra safeguard, despite the fact that in actual fact it was precisely those actions that contributed first and foremost to the death of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

Some people have indicated that during the incident, Father Jerzy Popieluszko received at least 14 to 15 strong blows from first, a wooden club, and in 2 instances perhaps from a fist.

These blows caused extensive, deep, and in some places very intensive, bloody contusions, primarily on and in the area of the head.

The defendants had only one fleeting moment of hesitation. After the incident on the road through the woods, they began to thinking soberly for a brief moment. However, this applied only to Pekala and the defendant Chmielewski. At that time, Pekala and Chmielewski proposed that Popieluszko be abandoned in the forest. However, the defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski quickly called them to order.

Popieluszko must die, he stated. That was decisive, and they decided to throw the body of Father Jerzy Popieluszko into the Vistula lagoon near Wloclawek. May it please the court: The court proceedings have shown that even as early as the preparatory stage, the accused undertook a whole series of activities that far exceeded the ostensible intention of kidnapping Father Popieluszko, and which directly aimed at his death. The following circumstances testify to this: the reference in conversation among themselves of the issue of Jerzy Popieluszko's death during the action being planned, and the obtaining of Adam Pietruszka's clear verbal consent to this; the pondering of various methods of murder from that of throwing Father Jerzy Popieluszko from a moving train to the causing of a road accident, ending up with his body being thrown into the water after it had been weighted with a bag of stones; the rejection of the plan to throw him out of the train owing to the lack of an opportunity to do so, and not because of any anticipation of it ending in death; the selection of a recess among the bunkers near Kazun Polski, where they intended to place him in conditions that would cause his death; the selection of a place on the bridge in Modlin where Jerzy Popieluszko could be thrown into the water, and the practicing of ways of action connected with this; the gathering of equipment frankly suited for committing murder; the omission of all objects that might have permitted the victim to survive; the formulation of a plan to remove all traces that might point to the perpetrators' deliberate act; the formulation of a plan for a road accident that would have the most tragic possible consequences; finally, the complete omission of consideration of any action to prevent the death of Father Popieluszko as a result of various unforeseen circumstances -- which allows me to start that they did not consider such possibilities. All the facts mentioned above, when assembled with the other circumstances of the events of 13 and 19 October 1984, inexorably lead to the conclusion, Your Honor, that the accused directly intended Jerzy Popieluszko's death and that of the persons accompanying him.

[?Judge] Thank you very much. Prosecutor Pietrasinski has the floor.

[Pietrasinski] May it please the court: This trial, which has been closely followed by public opinion in Poland, is drawing to a close; a trial that will go down in the history of the socialist administration of justice in Poland as not just one of a murder full of shocking revelations, but as a trial of justice in Poland, the complete fulfillment of the socialist administration of justice in Poland, for universal respect for the law and the good name of the PPR, and its leading bodies and system.

Citizen Judge: When you go to the deliberations room to profoundly and comprehensively consider all the essential facts and circumstances surrounding this case, you will doubtlessly focus your attention on the fact that despite all the various attitudes and modes of behavior, and the characters, lives, and evidence of the defendants in this case, the one strang connecting them is the fact that they were functionaries of the Ministry of Internal affairs [MSW] employed in one organizational unit of that ministry.

Those people who would like to draw from this fact the primitive -- when all is said and done -- conclusion that it was precisely because of this fact that they committed the crimes with which they are charged would be wrong. [Word indistinct] it is necessary to say just the opposite: They committed the crimes they are charged with because they departed from the norms and principles of behavior that the functionaries of that ministry are obliged to observe. After all, the defendants Piotrowski, Pekala, and Chmielewski admitted this in court. The defendant Adam Pietruszka also confirmed (?this) circumstance, although not in relation to himself. You see, they stated to the court that they were fully aware of the fact that their actions were illegal and contrary to the principles, methods, and forms of work that functionaries of the MSW are obliged to observe. After all, the defendants Piotrowski, Chmielewski, and Pekala have confirmed in court the within the ministry itself, their actions were concealed from the other functionaries and organizational units, and that this was, as they have put it, a conspiracy to beat all other conspiracies, as defendant Pietruszka told defendant Piotrowski.

At this point, it is necessary to refer to the cynicism that characterized all the defendants. On the one hand, you see, they were taking part in activities aimed at revealing the perpetrators of the crime; but on the other hand, they were doing everything in their power to make those activities more difficult and to delay and frustrate them. Therefore, I would ask the defendant Piotrowski not to say he is sorry to his colleagues, not to shed tears over the nights they were unable to sleep, over the work which at times was beyond their physical endurance, or over the tragic death of three of them in a road accident, because that sounds cynical and quite simply is an affront to both those living and dead.

As regards the defendant Pietruszka, who among the defendants is the most cynical because he simultaneously took part in the activities of the operational group solely to hamper the investigation by devious means, it is necessary to ask a question about this basic situation: Would he have carried out this devious activity if he himself had not taken part in the criminal conspiracy? Of course he would not have, esteemed court. For above all else he was protecting himself from penal responsibility.

May it please the court: In my remarks so far, I have devoted a great deal of attention to the leaders of the criminal conspiracy, the defendants Pietruszka and Piotrowski. It is now time to pay some attention to the defendants Chmielewski and Pekala. What do we know about them? They are young people who have been working and gaining experience and professional qualifications for a number of years within the bodies of the MSW. We also know from reports contained in the files, including a pyschologist's report -- which after all is confirmed by their codefendants, Piotrowski and Pietruszka, who have been their superiors during the last few years -- that they are intelligent, educated people, disciplined in their service, hard-working and selfless in their fulfillment of official duties. The defendant Chmielewski is a good and caring husband and father. Their behavior outside their official duties was equally irreproachable. In view of this fact, they received state and ministerial decorations, and had real prospects for further promotions. These positive characteristics, which promised further intellectual and professional development, were exploited by the defendant Piotrowski in order to persuade them to take part in criminal undertakings. In so doing, the defendant Piotrowski abused the great respect and authority, as well as the compliance vis-a-vis their superior, which was characteristic of their behavior with regard to himself. To this day, they speak of him as the boss and the chief; they treat him as the supreme authority, while the defendant Chmielewski stated outright that Piotrowski had been more than a father to him.

In such circumstances, could they have decided to refuse Piotrowski? Obviously, they could and should have done so, for he was proposing something appalling to them: participation in a crime. However, they did not do this. Why? Not just because of the individual characteristics I have already mentioned or because of their relations with the defendant Piotrowski, but first and foremost because they realized that to refuse would expose them to a change in the attitude Piotroszka would have towards them during their further service. In this sense, they were dependent on their superiors, the defendants Piotrowski and Pietruszka.

In view of this, it is an irony that makes a mockery of all moral standard when the defendant Piotrowski declares before the court that he allegedly feels a sense of moral responsibility for the deeds Chmielewski and Pekala permitted themselves, when he sheds tears over their fate and over the fates of their families. I would not say all this were it not for my profound outrage over what the defendant Piotrowski said almost simultaneously: I breathed a sigh of relief when I learned of Professor Byrdy's report and realized that it was not I who had killed Father Jerzy Popieluszko. But then, when asked who has killed Father Popieluszki, he replied briefly and eloquently: I don't know. This was how he left these people who were dependent on him, looking upward toward the heavens like the proverbial saint in a picture, his former subordinates, all alone with the death of Father Popieluszko. In the face of so repulsive a moral attitude, the severest of words come to one's lips. I will not say them. Let others judge him morally, taking note of how this cold, cruel criminal assumed a coloration like a chameleon, that of the sensitive man of feeling, though obviously only when he felt himself personally in danger of punishment! Let his colleagues judge him morally! Finally, let those for whom the word morality means something pass judgment on him! Let him finally judge himself -- insofar, of course, as he is capable of doing so, this cold cruel man.

May it please the court: In the explanations he has given, the defendant Piotrowski has stated that the actions taken against Father Jerzy Popielusko as described in the act of indictment had been undertaken by him in order to prevent the priest from continuing his political activity of an antistate nature that abused the freedom of conscience and creed and struck out at the legal order. He deemed the actions undertaken by the bodies of the MSW with the aim of restricting these activities to be ineffective and inconsistent, and in this context referred to the course and results of the penal proceedings against Jerzy Popieluszko underway in 1983 and 1984 in Warsaw, as well as to the fact that following the quashing of those proceedings by the court on the basis of the regulations of the law of 21 July 1984 on amnesty, Jerzy Popieluszki had continued to violate the law, and the activity undertaken by the state bodies within the bounds of the law in this connection had failed to alter that state of affairs. he also pointed to the passivity of the Episcopate, which encouraged Jerzy Popieluszko to do further work directed against the legal order. In those conditions, he made a final decision to undertake illegal action against Jerzy Popieluszko in the hope that it would break down the passivity of the authorities and persuade Jerzy Popieluszko to abandon his antistate political activities. These facts deserved to be mentioned before the court -- not because the public prosecutor is ignorant of the old Latin expression " de ortuis nil nisi bonum"; but this had to be mentioned in the name of the law and of the supreme principle of Polish penal proceedings, the principle of material truth, which the court is obliged to determine in the present case.

There is no moral conflict here, as you, members of the bench, have the legal duty to decide not only who took Jerzy Popieluszko's life and how it was done, but also why it was done. The motives of an act in a criminal trial for murder are not only an important premise of guilt and legal definition of the act, but also play a significant role in deciding the sentence.

Against the above-presented facts and circumstances, it should be accepted that there is no basis for considering the motives for the defendants' act as being (?base). However, these motives cannot be accepted as deserving leniency and pity. Why? Because in spite of everything, at the root of the act also lay hatred for a specific man that found its expression in the cruel taking of his life. This hatred was realized in an act that brutally broke the law, acutely struck at the observance of the law, and violated every norm and moral principle. Of grave aggravating significance is also the circumstance that the crime was committed by officers of the security service, whose paramount official duty is to observe and apply the law and to strengthen its observance. They struck at the state policy that they should have served. They committed an act of provocation that could have caused great political damage and serious disturbances in the life of the country. The responsibility of an MSW officer for breaking the law that he is called upon to protect has to be judged more severely than the same act committed by another citizen.

The conceit and presumption of defendants Pietruszka and Piotrowski made them decide that unlawful, criminal activities against the person of Father Jerzy Popieluszko were to be undertaken. In essence, they caused the criminal and macabre lynching of Father Jerzy Popieluszko. They brutally trampled upon the law, besmirched the good name of the ministry they were employed by and severely struck against security and public order in the country and against the public observance of the law. Through their conceit and presumption, they combined the roles of prosecutor, judge, and executioner in their criminal act.

Nothing else mattered. Only the criminal purpose counted, even when two more people had to be killed to achieve this purpose. [as heard] All in all, this is ghastly and alarming. In a law-abiding state such as the PPR, nothing can justify that kind of lynch-law. Criminal, unlawful acts of this kind lead [word indistinct] directly to the anarchization of internal sociopolitical relations in the country, weaken the state, impair the public support for and confidence in its organs, lead to social conflicts and tensions, and are a destructive and destabilizing factor that antagonizes social relationships.

Thus, objectively speaking, they painfully strike against the political line -- which is being consistently implemented by the supreme bodies of the state and which enjoys broad social support -- of accord and struggle, strengthening the state, developing socialist democracy, and overcoming the crisis and bad practices of the not so distant past, in which attempts were made to eliminate the law through lawlessness and illegality. Instead of strengthening the rule of law, the functions of the state and its organs were paralyzed, society was antagonized, and conflicts and social tensions were engendered almost daily.

This political line of the state has been, is being, and will be consistently implemented. It must be implemented in the interests of the nation in the highest meaning of the word. The implementation of this line is not easy or simple. It is taking place in the struggle against those things that delay and hamper the implementation of the idea of national accord.

A matter of no less importance also testifies to the fact that this is what is going on, even if this matter is something totally separate; nevertheless, it focuses as a camera lens and clarifies the forces that are active against this line of accord and struggle: Father Jerzy Popieluszko acted against this line. What made him stand out was his hatred for this political line, and above all for the socialist Polish state, its organs, its system, as well as the people who were implementing or only supporting this line. As a chaplain, it was not to accord and agreement that he urged people, it was not of reconciliation, forgiveness, and love of one's neighbor that he spoke, but of the struggle against the system, the state, and its organs.

He did not urge people to observe calm and order or to respect the law. On the contrary, he sowed hatred, showered abuse, abased himself, made derisive statements, and urged on and fanned social unrest not only in Warsaw, but also in other parts of the country to which he made increasingly frequent trips.

As a citizen and priest, he was taking extreme actions that ran counter to the principles of the law that were obligatory in society and to the regulation governing his profession. He fell victim to the defendants who, in the same way as he considered that they had a mission to undertake activities outside the law and outside the principles of behavior they were obliged to observe.

Like Father Popieluszko, they thought that the duties they were performing would protect them. However, although Father Popieluszko had reason to think that his superiors would show tolerance, the MSW officials, when flagrantly violating the law, could not and ought not to have expected this. In perpetrating a crime, they, like Father Popieluszko, provocatively struck out against the policy being consistently pursued by the bodies of the state, a policy that is in the interests of the whole of society, of people of all views.

May it please the court: Let us consider a further fact. It had been announced that the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum had been announced for 26-27 October 1984. It was to be devoted to a discussion of the tasks facing the party in the strengthening of the state, in the development of socialist democracy, and in consolidating the rule of law, order, and public discipline. Thus, was the choice of the date for this criminal action by the defendants Pietruszka and Piotrowski, right on the eve of the plenary session, an accident? Did the defendants fail to realize that their action could have a negative effect on the course taken by the debate, or on the debate's social resonance? In whose interests, then, did they act? Certainly not in the interests of the state. They also acted in contravention of the line of conduct of the minister of internal affairs, who was their supreme head within the MSW. In the light of the course and results of the penal proceedings this is obvious. Quite the reverse: Through this crime, they struck at his good name and prestige, as well as at him as the chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Committee for the Observance of the law, Public Order, and Social Discipline. As employees of the ministry with reponsible positions, they must have realized this.

May it please the court: When assessing the degree of social danger of the deed, one also ought to note that the violent action against Father Jerzy Popieluszko coincided with an intensification of the inflammatory and destructive propaganda campaign by the most reactionary forces directed towards the destabilization of Poland's internal and international situation, the arresting of the positive processes taking place in the country, and the undermining of the consistently implemented political line of accord and struggle. The defendants' deed, irrespective of their wishes and intentions, lent momentum to this campaign, and activated and assisted, albeit only for a short time, the external and internal opponents of the socialist Polish state. The defendants used the uniforms of the Citizens' Militia, official weapons, an official car, and the financial resources of the ministry, as if wishing to confirm the thesis that officials of the security service are carrying out acts of political terror in Poland.

May it please the court: In light of everything that has been said so far, the crimes described in the act of indictment objectively bear all the hallmarks of a political provocation. In this provocation, the fact of the kidnapping and killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, along with possible other persons accompanying him, merely played the part of an appropriately powerful detonator.

Of course, one can entertain all kinds of conjecture as to what the further scenario was as regards the use to which the consequences of this provocation were to be put by those who instigated it. However, all conjectures on this subject are still without any factual foundations whatsoever. The trial has not revealed them, but neither has it ruled out their existence. The vagueness of such expressions as the top [gora] or the top echelon [najwyzszy szczebe] does not make it possible to apply these expressions to anyone in particular. Indeed, this might actually be a mythical top that has arisen in the imagination of the defendants, but equally as well it might be a specific person or persons about whom nothing is known as yet.

However, the trial has shown that this top or top echelon is not to be found at the MSW at any rate. It transpires from this that persons or centers within Poland who are actively opposed to the political line of the Ninth PZPR Congress -- a line of accord and struggle that is being consistently implemented by the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski -- might have desired this provocation and exploited its consequences for their own political ends. Those foreign centers who have been acting against the fundamental political interests of the PPR for a long time now might also have exploited it. As you are aware, there are many such centers. A number of them are inspired and paid for by the special services of certain capitalist states.

All these problems that are of importance for the security of the state are the object of further interest and investigation within the framework of an investigation that is being separately conducted under the supervision of the Warsaw Voivodship Prosecutor's Office.

May it please the court: Citizen Judges! Punishment is a straightforward function whereby guilt is recognized. The administration of justice depends on this. You will mete out punishment to the accused according to what you believe by assessing the degree of the social threat to society stemming from the deed committed and taking into account the aims of the punishment in the sphere of social influence and the preventive and educational aims that the punishment is meant to achieve as regards the person being sentenced. In particular, you are obliged to take into account the nature and extent of the damage done by the [word indistinct], the motives and actions of the perpetrator, his qualities and personal situation and the way he conducted his life before committing the crime and the way he behaved after committing it.

In what I have said so far I have tried to take into account all the statutory directives on the degree of punishment mentioned above. I would now like to sum them up again in brief. A feature of the deeds committed by the perpetrators is the exceptionally high degree of social danger, not only because of the fact that an attempt was made to carry out the crime of murder, which in fact was successful, but also because of the fact that those crimes struck against the important national political interests of the state.

Although the accused did not act out of base reasons, nevertheless their actions were premediated, ruthless, and cruel. When committing the crime they have been accused of, they abused the trust and tarnished the good name of the ministry in which they were employed, as well as drastically exceeding the fundamental, basic duties of the functionaries of the MSW.

In this respect, as regards defendant Pietruszka and Piotrowski, it is particularly important to stress that they have committed an exceptional abuse of their leading functions in the ministry and consciously acted against the political line of the government as implemented by the ministry; used their subordinate functionaries for actions that were criminal and contrary to the methods and forms of work of the ministry; and used the means that should have been used in behalf of the service and not for committing crimes.

As regards defendant Piotrowski, it is necessary to emphasize that in the preparation and carrying out of the crime, he performed the leading role of his own will and ruthlessly overcame the doubts that defendants Pekala and Chmielewski had from time to time. It is also necessary to point out the attitude of the defendant Piotrowski, which was marked by a high degree of conceit, pride, and cheek [tupet] during the trial. His regret is simulated and hypocritical.

As regards defendant Piotrowski, the prosecution can find no extenuating circumstances at all, but as regards the defendant Pietruszka, the circumstance which reduced the degree of his guilt was doubtless the fact that on 19 October 1984 he had no influence at all on the actions of the other defendants, and because of this, could not prevent the cruel and ruthless actions of the other defendants.

As regards defendants Chmielewski and Pekala, the act of indictment does find certain extenuating circumstances, in particular, the fact that they acted under the pressure and influence of the older and more senior superiors in whom they had placed their trust, as well as the fact that they had a lesser executive role when the crimes were committed. It is also worth mentioning their complete cooperation and the regret they have shown, as well as pointing out the place where the corpse of Father Popieluszko was thrown in the water and their positive attitude during the investigation, which helped provide explanations for all circumstances. It is also important to bear in mind their lack of criminal records, good service reports, service decorations, and, as regards defendant Chmielewski, his family circumstances.

For the above-mentioned reasons, I demand, first, that finding defendant Grzegorz Piotrowski guilty of committing the act as described in point one of the act of indictment and [words indistinct] and paragraph two of the Penal Code and point 30, paragraph two of the Penal Code, I demand the exceptional penalty for him, namely the death penalty.

As regards the act, as described in point two of the act of indictment, in accordance with point 11, paragraph one of the Penal Code, in connection with point 148, paragraph one of the Penal Code, I demand the penalty of 15 years imprisonment for him. As regards the act described in point three of the act of indictment, in accordance with point 11, paragraph one of the Penal Code, and in connection with point 148, paragraph one of the Penal Code, I demand the penalty of 15 years imprisonment for him, and also, as a concurrent penalty with the death sence, following point 40, paragraph one, item one of the Penal Code, the additional penalty of deprivation of civic rights forever.

I demand that defendant Leszek Pekala be found guilty of committing the act as described in the first point of the act of indictment, in accordance with point 148, paragraph one of the Penal Code, and point 165, paragraph two of the Penal Code, and in connection with point 10, paragraph two of the Penal Code and point 30, paragraph 3 of the Penal Code, and demand the penalty of 25 years imprisonment.

As regards the deed described in point two of the act of indictment, in accordance with point 11, paragraph one of the Penal Code, in connection with point 148, paragraph one of the Penal Code, I demand the penalty of 12 years imprisonment. As regards the act described in point three of the indictment, in accordance with point 11, paragraph one of the Penal Code, and in connection with point 148, paragraph one of the Penal Code, I demand the penalty of 12 years imprisonment and the concurrent sentence of 25 years imprisonment, and an additional penalty of deprivation of civic rights for 8 years.

I demand that defendant Waldemar Marek Chmielewski be found guilty of committing the act described in point one of the indictment, and for this, in accordance with point 148, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code and point 165, paragraph 2 of the Penal Code, and in connection with point 10, paragraph 2 of the Penal Code and point 30, paragraph 3 of the Penal Code, I demand the penalty of 25 years imprisonment.

As regards the deed described in point two of the act of indictment, in accordance with point 11, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, and in connection with point 148, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, I demand the penalty of 12 years imprisonment. As regards the act described in point three of the act of indictment, and for this, in accordance with point 11, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, and in connection with point 148, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, I demand the penalty of 12 years imprisonment.

As regards the deed described in point three of the act of indictment, for this, in accordance with point 11, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code and in connection with point 148, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, I demand for him a penalty of 12 years imprisonment as well as a concurrent sentence of 25 years of imprisonment and an additional penalty of deprivation of civic rights for 8 years. I demand defendant Adam Pietruszka be found guilty of committing the act as described in point four of the act of indictment and for this, in accordance with point 18, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Penal Code, and in connection with point 148 of paragraph 1 of the Penal Code and point 165, paragraph 2, of the Penal Code, and point 30, paragraph 3 of the Penal Code, I demand for him the penalty of 25 years of imprisonment and the additional penalty of deprivation of civil rights for 10 years and and a ban on holding leadership posts in the state apparatus for the period of 10 years. Such is the view of the prosecution in this case. [end recording]

Court adjourned until tomorrow, 0900.

INVESTIGATION STARTED AGAINST LIS, MICHNIK

LD301927 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] The Gdansk Voivodship Prosecutor's Office announces that today it initiated an investigation and placed charges regarding offenses against Article 278 and 272(A) of the Penal Code against Bogdan Lis, an inhabitant of Gdansk, and Adam Michnik, an inhabitant of Warsaw.

On 21 January this year they took part in an underground meeting of the so-called provisional Coordinating Commission [TKK] of NSZZ Solidarity. During that meeting, an appeal was made to arouse tension and social unrest, which is of an unambiguously provocative character in the state's present socioeconomic situation.

It should be recalled that Adam Michnik took advantage of the Amnesty Act passed in July 1984; and that penal proceedings against Bogdan Lis were quashed on 14 December last year on the basis of that act.

The prosecutor acknowedged that at this stage of the investigation against Bogdan Lis and Adam Michnik it can proceed without the application of temporary arrest against them.

[Paris AFP in English at 2145 GMT on 30 January reports that Adam Michnik was "taken for questioning from his Warsaw home this afternoon," and that "relatives of Mr Lis" said "police searched his home and took away handwritten notes and other papers while he was being held for questioning. After being released tonight, Mr Lis told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE police had questioned him about the January 21 TKK meeting."]

PROFESSOR CITES REASONS FOR SOLIDARITY DEFEAT

LD301457 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 30 -- "Lack of knowledge of the tenets of the (Roman Catholic) Church's social teachings and an erroneous assessment of the scope of trade union work in a socialist state are one of the factors responsible for the defeat suffered by the former Solidarnosc trade union," said Professor Czeslaw Strzeszewski in an interview with the Polish weekly PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI (ROMAN CATHOLIC REVIEW) published by the Warsaw Archdiocese.

Professor Strzeszewski is a lecturer at the Kul Lublin Catholic University. In 1968, he was named chairman of the Polish 'Iustitia et Pax' Commission which was seen as a continuation of the pre-war social council attached to the primate of Poland.

The interview, which was devoted to social teachings of the church, carried the following questions and answers:

Q: "You once said Solidarnosc turned out a loser because it failed to employ the rules of the social teachings of the church in its conduct."

A: "Such an approach is too one-sided. This is a very complicated issue. The lack of knowledge of these teachings was certainly one factor involved in this defeat."

Q: "So to what extent can one say that the lack of knowledge and the failure to follow the Catholic teachings had an effect on the defeat of Solidarnosc?"

A: "To the extent to which the primate advised Solidarnosc, showing it the line of action. He said that one must act with prudence and calm, and first strengthen oneself internally, get busy above all with occupational and not political issues. The social teachings instruct one how to think realistically, taking into account various limitations. It offers gradual evolutionary solutions. As regards Solidarnosc, it had an erroneous evaluation of the range of trade union work in a socialist state."

VICE PREMIER, BRAZILIAN DEPUTIES REVIEW RELATIONS

LD301218 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 29 -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Messner and the delegation of Brazilian parliamentarians led by Vice-President of the Senate Lomanto Junior today reviewed Polish-Brazilian relations and stressed that they have good prospects for further development. Brazil is Poland's main economic partner in Latin America.

Earlier today, the delegation was received by Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski. The sides voiced satisfaction over successful and beneficial bilateral ties, and exchanged views on the international situation.

The Brazilian guests also held talks in the Agriculture Ministry and with Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz on chief aspects of economic cooperation. Polish exports to Brazil have been on the rise in recent years.

The sides confirmed their interest in broadening economic and trade exchanges, especially by supplies of Polish machinery and plant for mining and non-ferrous metals processing.

The delegation of the National Congress of Brazil are leaving Poland tomorrow morning.

HUNGARIAN CONSULATE CLOSED FOR 'FINANCIAL' REASONS

AU291724 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 24 January on page 4 carries a 200-word TANJUG report from Budapest dated 23 January on the communique issued on the talks held when Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi "repaid last year's visit to his Romanian colleague Stefan Andrei." Reference is also made to the fact that the communique does not mention the problem that "Romania recently closed down its consulate in Debrecen, the reasons for which, as learned here, were given as problems of a financial nature. Hungarians failed to respond in the same way, because they think that in Romania, where nearly 2 million people of Hungarian nationality live, there should be at least one consulate."

TOURIST COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

AU292032 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 24 Jan 85 p 5

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Tourism of our country had talks with delegates of the Ministry of Domestic Trade of the People's Republic of Hungary regarding cooperation between the two countries in the field of tourism. On this occasion an agreement was signed on cooperation between Romania and the People's Republic of Hungary in the field of tourism for the period between 1986-1990.

EFFORTS TO INCREASE POWER PRODUCTION CONTINUE

AU301441 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1201 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/1/1985 -- Coal-fired stations have increased their average output to more than 3,000 megawatts Electric Energy Ministry statistics show, and further steps are taken to top the 3,300 megawatt mark. Also oil-and-gas-fuelled plants have increased their daily production to around 4,400-4,500 megawatts, from just 3,800 megawatts fortnight ago. Overall, the plan target of 8,500 megawatts a day on an average is being met. Growing efforts were made by miners and transport workers to increase coal stocks. At the Turceni station, a coal thawing tunnel has been operating that can handle 22 cars at a time, bringing the daily electricity output to 150 megawatts. The power station of Rovinari has boosted its production to 600-800 megawatts. More large energy-producing plants in Romania have resume normal operation, supplying more and more energy to the national grid. And the rate at which this is done is growing. Fifteen days ago barely 8,000 tonnes of coals were unloaded outside power plants, today the figure is 60,000 tonnes following technical and organizational steps to sensibly improve power supply affected by an unusually harsh winter.

CHIEF RABBI ON SITUATION OF ROMANIAN JEWS

AU291522 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1730 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Interview with Romanian chief Rabbi Dr David Moses Rosen by Austrian radio correspondent Harry Sichrowsky in Vienna on 28 January -- recorded in German]

[Text] [Sichrowsky] The Jewish communities in Romania could figure as a little miracle among the East European countries. Romania is perhaps the only communist country where a rabbi is a deputy in parliament, as my interlocutor Rabbi Rosen confirms.

[Rosen] We were 800,000 Jews before the war, before the Holocaust. 400,000 Jews were exterminated during the war and, thank God, some 380,000 of the other 400,000 are in Israel today. There are some 26,000 Jews in Romania today who are organized in 68 communities. We possess 100 synagogues and morning and evening prayers are said daily in 52 of these. We maintain 24 Talmud and Torah classes for religious education. We operate 11 kosher restaurants where 3,000 Jews are served luncheons daily; we are carrying on cultural activities, and have a newspaper that publishes 10,000 copies in four languages twice a month: Romanian, English, Yiddish, and Hebrew. My works are also printed and, what is the most important thing, we are able absolutely freely and without feeling any shame to assert our Jewish identity, our love for Zion, for Jerusalem, our interest in the State of Israel, and at the same time to display our loyalty to the Romanian Government, which is giving us all these opportunities and which has always organized the aliya, that is, the emigration to Israel, under good conditions. Among Romanian Jews, the concept of double loyalty has a realistic meaning and we concurrently cherish Israel and also that fatherland which has accorded us all the aforementioned opportunities.

[Sichrowsky] Are there any Jews in prominent positions, in politics, culture, science, and in the economy?

[Rosen] There used to be very many, there are far fewer today for the reasons that I have mentioned to you. But there are Jews in parliament, where I have represented the Jewish population for 28 years. They are not there as Jews -- I am the only one who represents them as Jews -- there are Jews who are university teachers, members of the Romanian Academy in all fields. But naturally, and I have stressed this here earlier, with the quantitative decrease of the Jewish population there are far fewer positions now held by Jews.

[Sichrowsky] There have been reports recently about anti-Semitic articles published in Romania. Is there anti-Semitism, unofficially or officially? Is there any discrimination?

[Rosen] Unfortunately it is correct that there still exist anti-Semites. I might say, however, that there is no anti-Semitism. There was an anti-Semitic state policy earlier, before the present regime. The people and government cannot be identified with these isolated cases, but I must unfortunately note that in the past 4 years a clique of anti-Semites who are active in newspapers and other publications have tried at various states to insult us and to conduct a baiting campaign against us Jews, similar to the style of DER STUERMER. I have each time protested and each time I found a favorable attitude on the part of the government in general and of President Ceausescu, who has also stated in a crystal clear manner in his recent speech, delivered at the 13th RCP Congress last November, that he denounces anti-Semitism and that anybody who tolerates or supports it is an enemy of the people. This statement is not just a phrase. The director of the publishing agency which recently printed two anti-Jewish books lost his job, and the editor of the book [as heard] has been completely excluded from any publishing activities in Romania.

'SEVERE SENTENCES' REQUESTED IN PROPAGANDA CASE

LD302007 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1739 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 30 (TANJUG) -- Counsellor for the prosecution Danilo Nanovic today demanded severe sentences for Miodrag Milic, Dragomir Olujic and Milan Nikolic tried in Belgrade for hostile propaganda. The accused were part a group of six indicted for association for the purpose of hostile activities. Near the end of the presentation of evidence, the prosecutor decided to change the indictment against Milic, Olujic and Nikolic. The other members of the group, Vladimir Mijanovic and Gordan Jovanovic will be tried separately and the charges against Pavluska Imsirovic have been dropped.

In a lengthy final statement, the prosecution presented all facts, which it said, proved the guilt of the three accused. The prosecution quoted the texts which the accused "wrote, made copies of, and distributed or read to others", in which the foundations of Yugoslavia's self-management socialist society and its constitutional order are attacked and "everything of value in this country" negated.

The prosecution singled out a series of distortions and incorrect depictions of events in the Yugoslav national liberation struggle and revolution in the defendants' texts, i.e., pamphlets, as they are termed in the indictment. The writings have not spared the personality of President Tito. The texts, which the accused say are "scientific works", are in fact quasi-scientific texts aimed at belittling all achievements of Yugoslavia and its society, the prosecution said.

The prosecution made special note of pressures which the accused and their friends brought to bear on public opinion, the court and witnesses. The various "petitions" and "open letters" constituted attempts to place pressure on public opinion and the court, while the accused themselves were attributing the use of similar methods to the Yugoslav authorities.

One of the three lawyers of defendant Milic, Slobodan Perovic, spoke today. He first rejected the prosecution's claim that the defence had not conducted the case in a proper manner, since it at times had "identified itself with the defendants' stands". He criticized the prosecution for using excerpts from texts, which, he said "could prove anything", and requested the court to take the incriminating "texts in their entirety" into account.

The defence counsel cited several sentences passed by the Yugoslav Supreme Court for hostile propaganda acts to substantiate his claim that the charges against Milic did not contain the necessary elements of the criminal act of hostile propaganda. For something to be qualified as hostile propaganda, it must be directed against the situation in the present state, and the defendant Milic had written about events which took place before the present state came into existence, Perovic said.

The trial continues with the final statements of the other defence counsels.

PRESIDENCY ASSESSES MEXICAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD310012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- At its session today under the chairmanship of Veselin Djuranovic, the SFRY Presidency considered the results of the visit paid to Yugoslavia by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, a number of cadre questions in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and other questions within the constitutional sphere of competence of the SFRY Presidency.

Assessing the Yugoslav-Mexican talks, the Presidency noted that they had provided a significant impetus to further promoting relations of traditional friendship between the two countries and especially to expanding bilateral cooperation in individual spheres of joint interest. The Yugolslav-Mexican dialogue, it was stated at the session, reflected the preoccupations shared by the two countries and the similarity between the ways they approach the most important international problems and their solution. Of particular importance were questions of halting the arms race and economic development, especially on account of the increasingly serious position of the developing countries.

The talks gave full expression to the two countries' joint view on the important role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for more just international relations and the preservation of peace and security, as well as on the need for further affirmation of the principles enshrined in the UN Charter. Stress was also laid on need for joint effort to bring about the start of the global talks on the New International Economic Order and the speedy settling of the problems faced by the developing countries, especially with regard to the question of their debts.

ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS VIEW TASK PERFORMANCE

AU301728 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19-20 Jan 85 p 8

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Jan (TANJUG) -- "The SFRY Assembly has grown into a delegate political center that is increasingly efficacious in performing its tasks. This is also confirmed by the recent coordination of economic resoltuion and other accompanying documents for 1985," it was said at the meeting of presidents of republic and provincial assemblies that had been convoked by SFRY Assembly President Dusan Alimpic.

The general assessment was that the coordination of the resolution has been successful. This was emphasized in Dusan Alimpic's introductory speech. All delegations and delegates made a great effort to find the best possible solutions to individual questions. In doing this they had ardent support from their assemblies, which showed readiness to perform their part of the work in a short time. The successful harmonization of views was also contributed to by good coordination with the Federal Executive Council, especially in seeking the most concrete possible solutions to some controversial questions.

Naturally, Alipic said, there were also some lesser delays during the harmonization of views. Time was also insufficient for all tasks to be completed in detail.

The piling up of work at the end of the year presents a problem in the work of the SFRY Assembly, one that should be overcome by all means. Delegations were brought into the situation to decide on essential questions of development, and in doing so to be led increasingly further away from their delegate basis, as Ivo Latin put it, because their responsibilities of consulting the base at such short notice are practically reduced to the minimum.

ARMY LC DISCUSSES ECCNOMIC STABILIZATION PLAN

LD301627 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1244 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- Today the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) LC Committee discussed the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization in the YPA in the light of the position of the 14th session of the LCY Central Committee.

The assessment was reiterated that consistent implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program in all environments is the right way to get out of the present economic difficulties and that it offers prospects for material and social development based on self-management foundations and the consolidation of our country's defense capability. Parallel with this, however, concern was expressed over some negative manifestations in the implementation of the programs, especially those affecting the working peoples' standard of living.

Shortcomings in implementing the stabilization program in the Army were criticized and in this connection the demand was made that even more consistent and rational efforts should be pursued to make economical use of material and technical resources and to protect the standard of living. The experience, internal reserves, and paths of further activity of the YPA LCY organization were pointed out.

The evaluation was made that, so far, in implementing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Plan in the YPA Army, members had notched up conspicuous results. These are in the combat and moral-political build-up of the YPA, in technical modernization of the Army, in the manufacture of weapons and military equipment and in exporting military resources and technology.

By increasing labor productivity, and by operating more rationally and economically, by relying more strongly on its own resources in carrying out works and producing food, the YPA has come very close to the optimum use of its resources. In so doing it is making an important contribution to the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization in our society.

The problems stemming from reduced resources for financing the YPA and from the fact that they are not secured on time were stressed. Concrete conclusions for the activity of the LCY organization in the YPA in this area were laid down.

ADJUSTMENT OF CURRENCY REGULATIONS CALLED FOR

LD301828 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, January 30 (TANJUG) -- Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia Judge Dr Josif Trajkovic today said the existing Yugoslav foreign-currency system on the whole had negative material effects. A higher foreign-currency inflow can be ensured through a system of relations which will not be contrary to the Constitution, as is the case with individual provisions of the existing foreign-currency legislation, Trajkovic said.

Explaining at a press conference today the Federal Constitutional Court's decision to call on the Assembly of Yugoslavia to adjust the disputed provisions with the Constitution within a period of six months, Judge Trajkovic said the court was guided by both the country's interest to stimulate a higher inflow of foreign currency in the existing economic situation and the constitutional commitments not permitting foreign economic relations to against the interests of the Yugoslav community.

The Assembly of Yugoslavia can seek a six-month extension of the set deadline, but in case the moved deadline is not met, the disputed provisions will automatically cease to be valid. The Yugoslav Federal Government has, however, announced that it will be [as received] the end of March publish the text of the draft new foreign-currency law.

In explanation of its decision, the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia states that in principle the existing legislation entitles work organizations to keep foreign-currency funds in their own foreign-currency accounts and pay their external financial obligations.

It also provides the possibility for them to retain foreign-currency funds and use them for production purposes or pool them with those of other work organizations in the country. With such solutions, the existing legislation compels each work organization to be an exporter, regardless of the actual results, the Federal Constitutional Court maintains.

CPC REJECTION OF WORLD CP CONFERENCE REPORTED

AU292020 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] It has been announced in Beijing that the CPC does not support the attempts to have a world conference of communist and workers parties. The Chinese party considers this to be a wrong initiative, and instead of a world conference, it supports bilateral relations of parties that are to be based on the principles of independence, full equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs of others.

These positions were announced at a press conference in Beijing by (Wu Singtan), official spokesman of the International Relations Department of the CPC Central Committee. He also said that a world conference under the present conditions can only intensify the differences among the parties, provoke an even greater split in the communist and workers movement, and harm the cause of peace in the world.

Interpreting the Chinese position, he said that Beijing gives priority to the interests of peace, and that the CPC is prepared, for the sake of peace, to have talks on a bilateral basis with all who so wish. The positions on relations and cooperation in the international workers and communist movement have been built by the CPC in the past 6 months along with its ideological turn and the break with the theory and practice of the well-known deviations from the Cultural Revolution. At the 12th congress in September 1982 the CPC defined the said principles on the basis of what it wants to cooperate with other parties. In the meantime, it restored party relations with the LCY, the PCI, the PCF, the PCE, and others.

It was also announced today that Beijing will send an official delegation to the 25th PCF Congress, and Ni Zhifu, member of the Politburo, will thus be the first Chinese personage to stay in Paris on behalf of the CPC. The French and the Chinese parties restored relations in 1982, when Marchais visited Beijing.

Also stressed by the CPC today was the readiness to restore relations with the Japanese Communist Party, which was broken in the mid-sixties on the eve of the Cultural Revolution in China.

Asked by journalists whether a change in relations between the CPC and the CPSU is possible in the near future, (Wu Singtan) replied, we quote: This is not being considered by us. Exactly the same answer was given to the question of whether the CPC wants a restoration of relations with the CPSU. The spokesman nevertheless added that the CPC wants to maintain relations with all the parties on the basis of the said four principles.

The repetition of these four principles in response to foreign journalists' pressure regarding the near prospects of the CPC-CPSU relations created a rather strong impression -- it is assessed in reports from Beijing -- that as far as the Chinese interpretation is concerned, these prospects begin precisely somewhere near these principles.

INFORMATION MEDIA'S ACTIVITY DISCUSSED

Party Body Assesses Press

AU300931 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 85 p 3

[V.V. report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Jan -- How much has been done in 2 years to implement the positions of the sixth session of the LCY Central Committee, which discussed the press; what is the cadre policy in our journalism like; what is the contribution of the media in the general party debate on the occasion of the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee? All the preceding questions were discussed at the session of the Commission for Informative and Propaganda Activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which was chaired by Dragoslav Markovic.

Points

Speaking exhaustively about all these topics, Marko Lolic, who submitted the introductory report, pointed out, among other things, that in addition to the good results achieved by the press in this period, there must still be substantial activity in the editorial boards with a view to removing burdens from the past in certain organs which stubbornly hold on and survive as points susceptible to various pressures and prone to unacceptable editorial messages. Namely, as Lolic warned, along with all the progress and all the explanations following the Sixth LCY Central Committee plenum, objective analysis shows that practice and behavior that devaluate the positive course of this session have still not disappeared from individual editorial boards -- attacks against basic values of our system and against the LCY are still published, attempts at an alleged demythologization of the Yugoslav revolution are pushed through, which is actually a disguise for attacks against the revolution and its achievements, and so on. Speaking about cadre policy in the press, Lolic pointed out that it is part of the overall cadre policy in society, and not a sort of "guild" issue.

Dragoslav Markovic said that he is of the opinion that we do not always deal with informative activity in the right way. However, one should look for problems in the encapsulation of the media themselves, which is evident from the fact that there were no reports in the press itself about the way public debate was carried out in individual editorial boards. Dragoslav Markovic contended that despite still present weaknesses, things have changed for the better, especially in those papers in which party meetings had not been held for 2 years prior to the sixth session of the LCY Central Committee.

In his lengthy speech, Markovic also touched on the activity of public discussion forums, saying that it is a big issue that the LC fails to cope in the best way with the organization of and participation at some of these forums, particularly when what is at stake is countering the opposition activity. Markovic sees as reasons for such a situation the fact that the LC, which has been in power for 40 years, is "behaving nonchalantly," that bureaucratization has spread in the party, and that deviation is occurring in program orientations and obligations.

Media Behavior Discussed

AU302109 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] The discussions on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session have clearly shown what the workers' demands are in regard to the involvement of the information media.

Their demands, it was said at a session of the Commission for Information of the Belgrade City LC Committee, are bigger then those most frequently mentioned by political leaderships. Bozidar Djuranic reports on the content of the discussion today:

Progress in editorial policy in Belgrade information media is evident, it was concluded at the session. The position was repeated that the writing by journalists during the general party debate was closer than ever to the interests of the workers class. As the discussions abated, however, it was noticed that the newspapers and radio and television broadcasts were slowly returning to the old patterns of reporting on forums, with fewer live words from associated labor and fewer analytical texts about social problems.

In addition it was noticed that some information media recently have not been immune to antiself-managing musings, unacceptable advocacy of certain social changes, and even nationalist intonations.

Several concrete examples were mentioned in the discussion today. It was resented that statements are uncritically allowed by individuals who assert that they possess solutions with which all the difficulties of socioeconomic development could be eliminated in a year. Such a solution was offered, for instance, in an interview with Dr Branko Horvat published in the magazine INTERVJU. The discussion also referred to the announced publication of collected works by Slobodan Jovanovic, former premier of the government in exile of old Yugoslavia during World War II. It was said that one should think well about the purpose of such a publishing undertaking, as well as about the extent to which Jovanovic's works will be offered to the public.

Regarding the attitude toward nationalist excesses, it was noted that it is equally bad when articles with such content appear in the media, and when journalists and editorial offices refrain from writing about such occurrences when they happen in their immediate proximity.

The discussion today contained some polemical tones. The opinion was heard that our society is entering the infant age of democracy and that journalists are therefore in a position where they must muzzle themselves in order not to be muzzled. This opinion was assessed as unacceptable. It is superfluous to demonstrate that our society developed undogmatically, always searching for more democratic forms of decisionmaking, it was stressed in the discussion.

It was concluded that Communists in information media should continue even more actively to carry out the implementation of the decisions by the Belgrade City LC Committee on ideological struggle for socialist self-management. The main tasks remain a struggle for the implementation of the stabilization program and the development of the political system in the direction of enhanced self-managing relations.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES 'ILLEGAL PRICE INCREASES'

AU301758 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2376 24 Jan 85 p 1

[Milorad Pantelic commentary: "Illegal Price Increases: Attack on the Standard of Living and the Mood of Working People"]

[Text] The Resolution on Socioeconomic Development and Economic Policy of our country this year contains at the very top of the list an obligation that we create economic conditions for a reduction of inflation, and in this very way a reduction of everything that it brings.

The logic is simple, for it was precisely this high rate of inflation that constituted one of the most difficult problems in socioeconomic development and realization of the economic stabilization policy. True, this is not only our own, Yugoslav, malaise.

We would not be ourselves had we not made a cut in the branch on which we sit with our first step in the new year. Not paying much regard for the consequences, we drastically increased prices of a large number of products — precisely those that we most frequently call basic necessities: electricity, water, crude oil, meat, milk, footwear, clothing (indeed, only some), communal services....

This rash and massive increase of prices, which in most cases is even illegal, has convincingly shown that the struggle against inflation on practically any step of our social ladder does not run as we have expected. Many important elements have been missing, above all responsibility in adopting and implementing stabilization and anti-inflationary measures, and controlling them. As happens most frequently in our country on such occasions, the "solution" has been to hit the consumer's pocket. A reduction of the production costs and an increase in labor productivity have once again been forgotten.

On the other hand, while these measures reverberate, we are taking -- to put it mildly -- steps that are difficult to understand: We are reducing taxes on imported cosmetics and cigarettes, articles of gold, expensive furs... which is to say products that have long been far from the desires and real possibilities of the majority of our consumers.

It seems that all these "measures" have not been sufficient and so, to our own harm, of course, we have taken another: We allowed an uncontrolled price increase of synthetic materials, leatherette, and similar materials, that the average consumer until now was somehow able to afford.

If we put on one side all those items whose prices have increased, and on the other, the items that are protected in various ways, we would get a result that does not favor us, as a society in general, and especially not the people with low incomes. There is every chance that after such "steps" their standard of living, which is low anyhow, will fall to even lower levels.

We seem to forget that our working man, who is most affected by these price increases, is exactly the one from whom the proclaimed improvements are expected. We do not seem to care much for his mood which, under the circumstances, objectively cannot be such as it could and should be. But this man and worker is also the defender of the country and of its sociopolitical system. As he has always demonstrated, he is ready to stand on the ramparts to defend the country whenever necessary, not asking the price (this is perhaps the only price he never asks about). Therefore his standard of living, on which his mood depends to a great extent, should not escape the sphere of our most serious thought. It is a question of the most numerous members of our society and of the largest, very capable, defense ranks. Therefore, it does not require any great wisdom th think that a further increase of prices and inflation would not only make difficult a speedy recovery of the economic and social development of the country, but would also seriously begin to corrode the mood of the working man. And what corrodes him, and the defender in him, objectively weakens the defensive strength of society in general.

EQUALITY FOR TURKS 'CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTED'

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[Text] Skopje, Jan 30 (TANJUG) -- The principles of equality of the Turkish nationality are consistently implemented in Yugoslavia. Members of the Turkish nationality, the majority of whom live in Yugoslavia's southernmost republic of Macedonia, are playing an ever greater role in the country's economic, educational and public life.

During the past four decades of free development of Yugoslavia, parallel with the rebirth of the Macedonian nation, conditions for the prosperity of the Turkish nationality have also been created.

In areas populated by Turks in Yugoslavia many national institutions have developed and operate with success. These achievements include education in Turkish, the publication of newspapers and books, the broadcasting of daily radio and television programmes and many different cultural and educational activities.

Members of the Turkish nationality in Yugoslavia use Turkish names and surnames, carry on their customs and traditions, sing their songs and engage in all activities promoting their culture.

The numerous Turkish-language schools in Macedonia are attended by several thousand pupils and special Turkish classes have also been formed. Many members of the Turkish nationality have already obtained high education degrees at Yugoslav universities and high schools.

A Turkish-language department has operated successfully since 1976 at the School of Philosophy of the Miril I Metodij University of Skopje, capital of Macedonia. Several hundred members of the Turkish nationality have graduated from this department.

Several hundred titles from various domains, especially childrens, youth and other literature, have been printed in Yugoslavia. The Turkish-language paper BIRLIK (UNITY), which appears three times a week, several periodicals for children and youth and cultural and social newspapers are printed in Skopje.

Members of the Turkish nationality in Yugoslavia maintain regular contacts with their friends and relatives in Turkey and contribute to the strengthening of links between the nations and nationalities as well as scientific workers and students of the two countries.